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# **Celebrating Friends and Family**



**Madison Fishman    “Being a Friend”**

**“The better part of one’s life consists of his friendships.”  
—Abraham Lincoln**



**Gabrielle Dunaway “Best Friends”**

**“If you have one true friend, you have more than your share.”  
—Thomas Fuller**

Tanya L. Fountain  
2<sup>nd</sup> Grade, A.L. Burruss Elementary

### I Can Make A Difference By .....

To make a difference in our world is a great thing to do. I have been making my own bed since I was three year's old. My room gets a little messy sometimes like all kids rooms do, so I do a very good job of cleaning it up without my mom asking me to. Helping my mom around the house is making a difference in our family. My dad and I empty the dishwasher and the trash together and I usually vacuum and mop the kitchen floor for my mom. I like helping my parents around the house because our family life is much better if everyone works together.



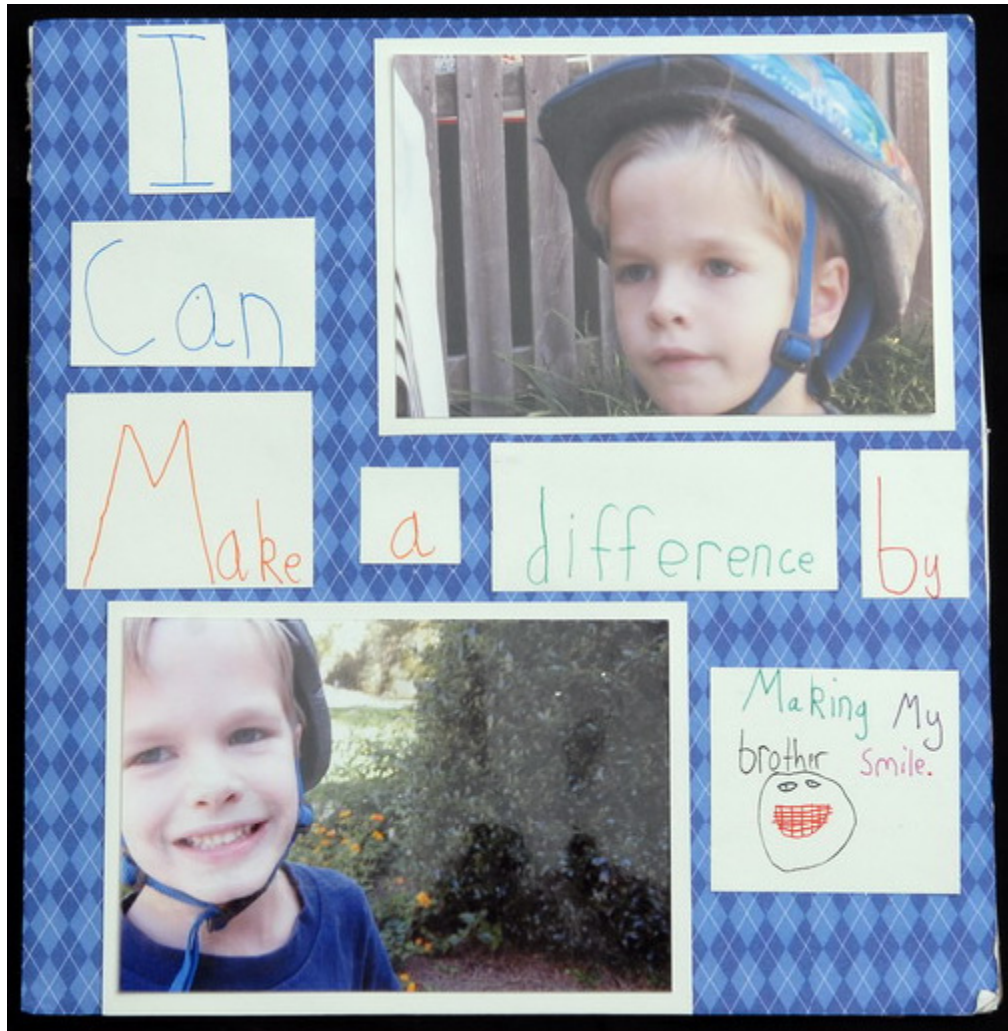
**Annie Klopp “Loving”**

**"Together forever, never apart... maybe in distance, but never in heart."**

**—Anonymous**



**“You don't choose your family. They are God's gift to you, as you are to them.”  
—Desmond Tutu**



**Henry Squire "Brother Smile"**

**"The happiest moments of my life have been the few which I have passed at home in the bosom of my family."**

**—Thomas Jefferson**



**Daniel Corner “Sharing”**

**“There is no delight in owning anything unshared.”  
— Seneca**



**“We can do no great things, only small things with great love.”  
—Mother Teresa**



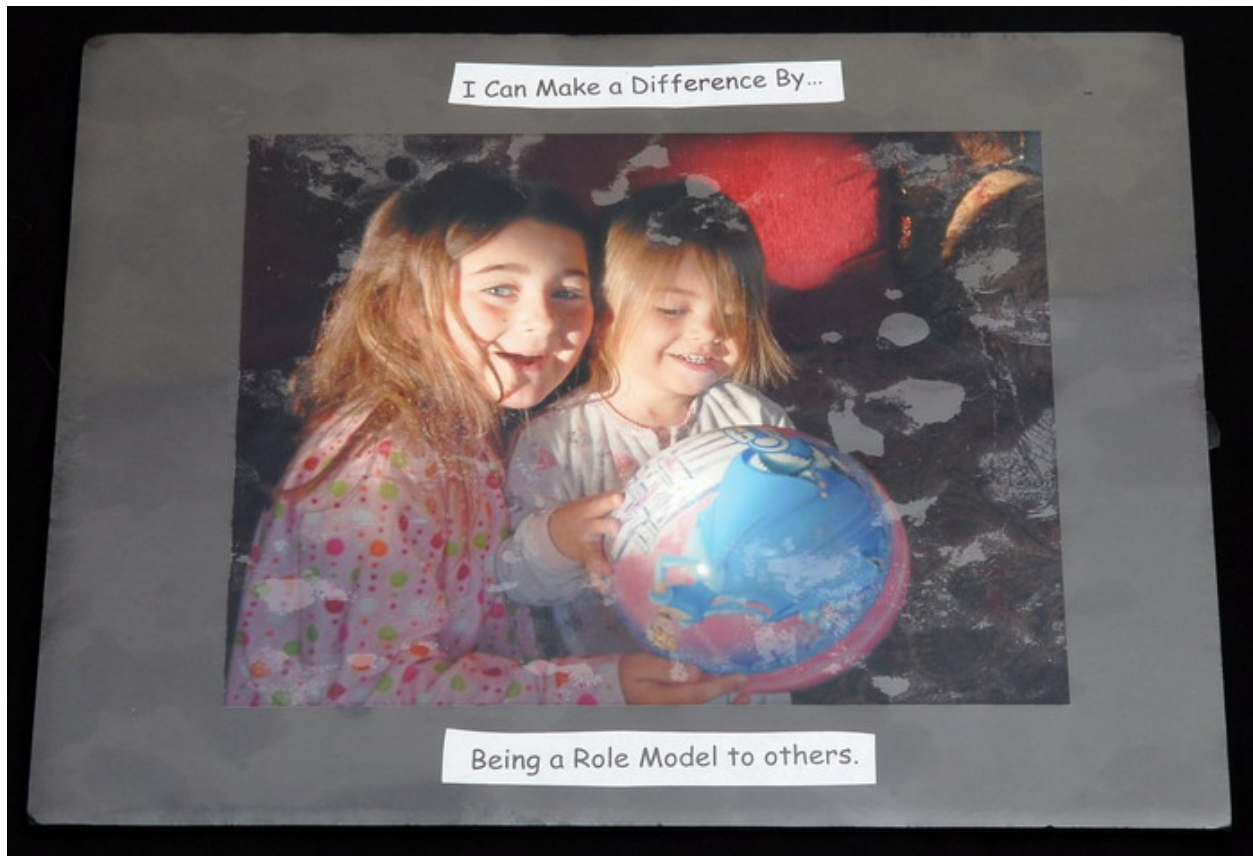
**Marilyn McCreary    “Brightening Day”**

**“If you can't feed a hundred people, then feed just one.”  
—Mother Teresa**



**Hannah Kreitzinger    “Smile”**

**"A circle is round it has no end, that's how long I want to be your  
friend!"  
—Anonymous**



**Heidi Seabaugh "Role Model"**

**"I think it's an honor to be a role model to one person or maybe more than that. If you are given a chance to be a role model, I think you should always take it because you can influence a person's life in a positive light, and that's what I want to do. That's what it's all about."**

**—Tiger Woods**



**Jan Ross “Baba”**

**“To keep the heart unwrinkled, to be hopeful, kindly, cheerful,  
reverent - that is to triumph over old age.”**

**—Thomas Bailey Aldrich**



**Sarah Camp “Understanding”**

**“Love is saying 'I feel differently' instead of 'You're wrong.'”  
—Anonymous**



**Justin Schneider “Standing Side by Side”**

**“Remember, we all stumble, every one of us. That's why it is a comfort to go hand in hand.”**

**—Emily Kimbrough**



**Brenna Humphries    “Encouraging Others”**

**“I believe that imagination is stronger than knowledge -- myth is more potent than history -- dreams are more powerful than facts -- hope always triumphs over experience -- laughter is the cure for grief -- love is stronger than death.”**

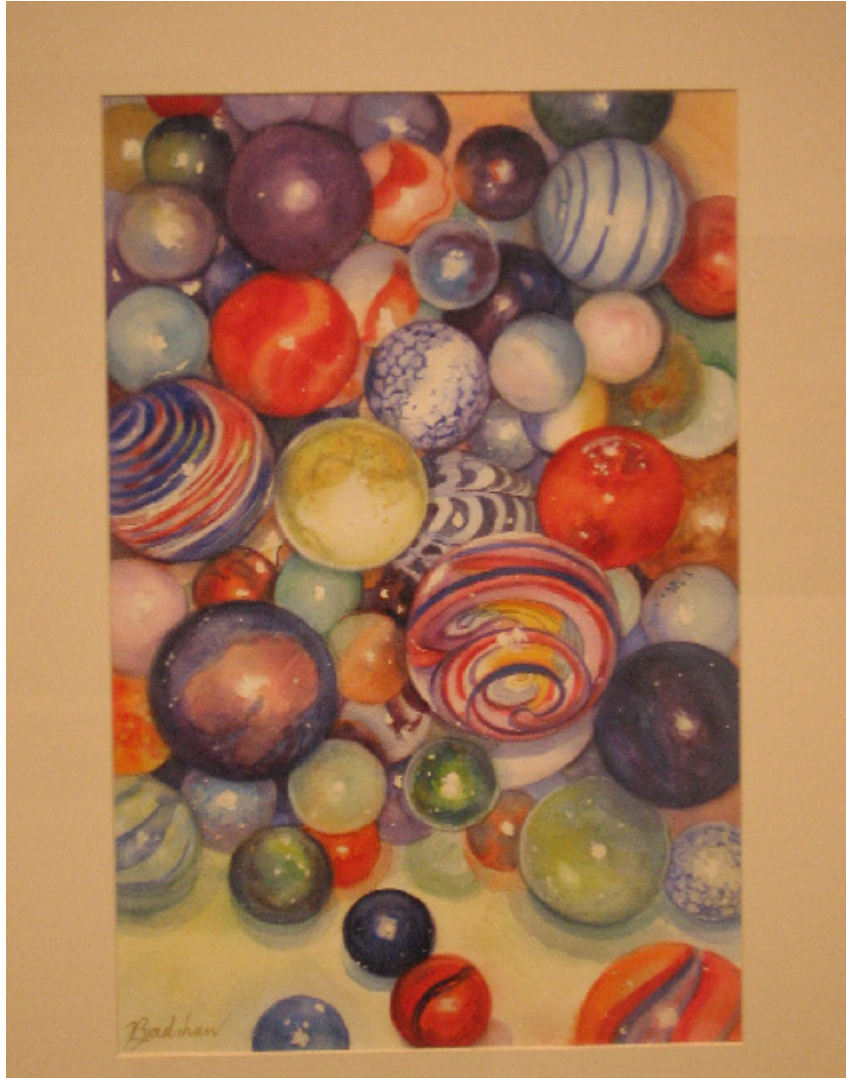
**—Robert Fulghum**



**Timothy Cutlip "Respecting Elders"**

**"Respect means that you listen to your elders, your parents, and your teachers. They are trying to help you. You should pay attention. That way, you honor them."**

**—Wallace Black Elk, Sicangu Lakota Spiritual Elder**



**Karen Bradshaw “Falling Marbles”**

**“Live and work but do not forget to play, to have fun in life and  
really enjoy it.”  
—Eileen Caddy**



**Jacob Hay    “Commitment”**

**“Unless commitment is made, there are only promises and hopes;  
but no plans.”  
—Peter F. Drucker**

# Caring for Man's Best Friends



**Danielle Bonsignore “Love Your Animal”**

**“The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by  
the way its animals are treated”**

**—Mahatma Gandhi**



**William Clark “Loving Animals”**

**“A dog wags its tail with its heart.”  
—Martin Buxbaum**



**Rachel Sutherland “My Buddy”**

**“Animals are such agreeable friends - they ask no questions, they  
pass no criticisms”  
—George Eliot**



**Caroline Beldon "Animal Shelter"**

**"Time spent with cats is never wasted."  
—Sigmund Freud**



**Charles Dahling “Dog Pile”**

**“The great pleasure of a dog is that you may make a fool of yourself with him and not only will he not scold you, but he will make a fool of himself too.”**

**—Samuel Butler**



Kevin O'Brien "Saving Animals"

**"Man is the only creature that consumes without producing. He does not give milk, he does not lay eggs, he is too weak to pull the plough, he cannot run fast enough to catch rabbits. Yet he is lord of all the animals."**

**—George Orwell**



**Anna Sulhoff “Making a Doghouse”**

**“I think dogs are the most amazing creatures; they give unconditional love. For me they are the role model for being alive.”  
—Gilda Radner**



**Megan Thum “Protecting Things”**

**“The love for all living creatures is the most noble attribute of man.”  
—Charles Darwin**



**Lindsay Rector “Adopting Cat”**

**“Cats are connoisseurs of comfort”  
—James Herriot**



**Aaren Sirak “Environment Birds Nest”**

**“Humanity's true moral test, its fundamental test, consists of its attitude toward those who are at its mercy: animals. And in this respect, human kind has suffered a fundamental debacle, a debacle so fundamental that all others stem from it.”**

**—Milan Kundera**

# Protecting the Environment



**Gracelyn Thrash    “Trash... Pick It Up”**

**“Waste not the smallest thing created, for grains of sand make mountains, and atomies infinity.”  
—E. Knight**



**Leah Evans “Blue Flower”**

**“Why do people give each other flowers? To celebrate various important occasions, they're killing living creatures? Why restrict it to plants? Sweetheart, let's make up. Have this deceased squirrel.”**

**—*The Washington Post***



**Thomas McGregor “Littering Trash”**

**“When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world.”**

**—John Muir**



**William Fowlkes “Protect the Environment”**

**“Why should man expect his prayer for mercy to be heard by What  
is above him when he shows no mercy to what is under him?”  
—Pierre Troubetzkoy**



**Christopher LoCurto “Cleaning the Lake”**

**“The activist is not the man who says the river is dirty. The activist is the man who cleans up the river.”**

**—Ross Perot**



**Anna Downey “No Trash”**

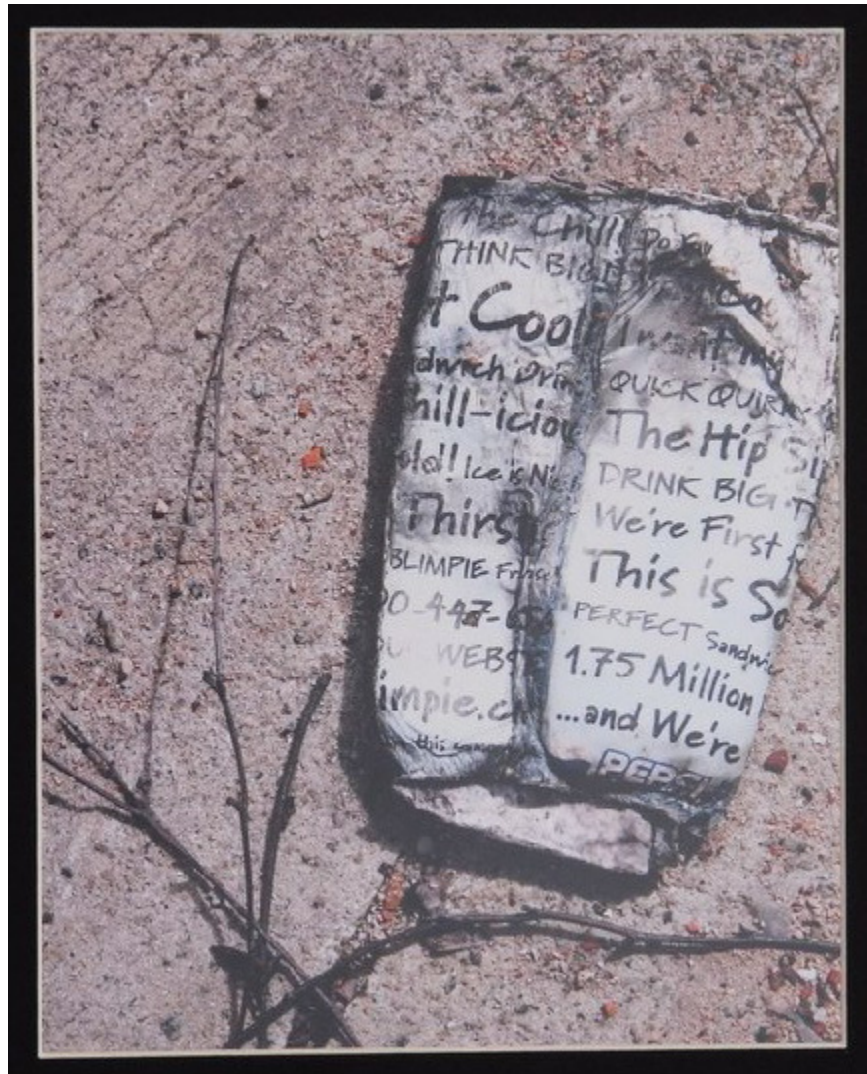
**“Nature always strikes back. It takes all the running we can do to  
remain in the same place.”**

**—Rene Dubos, *Medical Utopias*, 1961**



Cristina Rosello “Picking Up Trash”

“Every day is Earth Day.”  
—Anonymous



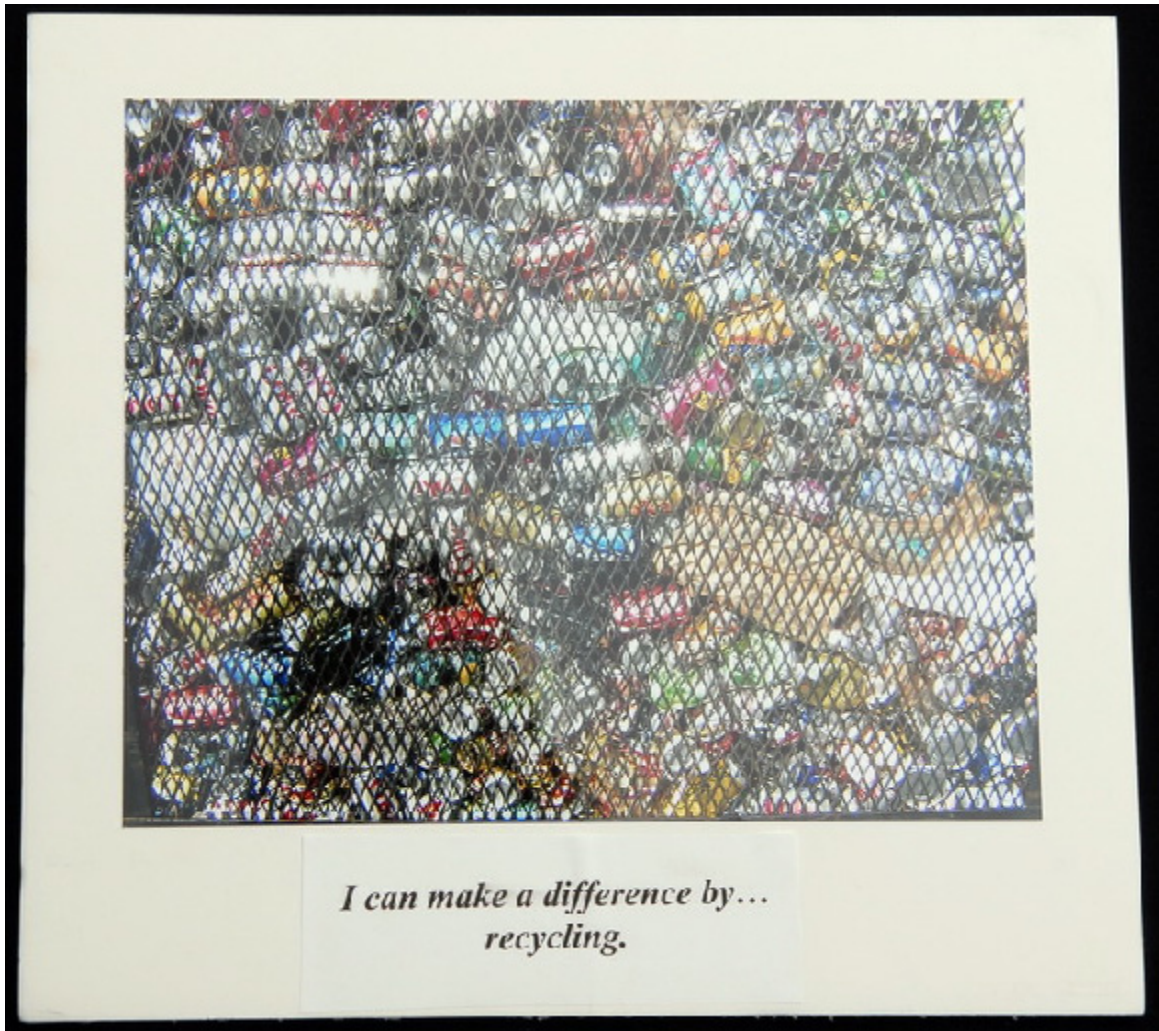
**Richard Blake “Littering”**

**“Waste is a tax on the whole people.”  
—Albert W. Atwood**



### Alex Walgren “Pollution”

**“There's so much pollution in the air now that if it weren't for our lungs there'd be no place to put it all.”  
—Robert Orben**



Austin Wehrell "Recycling"

**"We shall require a substantially new manner of thinking if  
mankind is to survive."  
—Albert Einstein**



Anthony Neary 5th Grade, Marietta Center For Advanced Academics

**“Modern technology  
Owes ecology  
An apology.”  
—Alan M. Eddison**

I Can Make a Difference by Paying Attention to the Environment



**Samuel Ryan “Paying Attention”**

**“Don't blow it - good planets are hard to find.”  
—Quoted in *Time***



**Kaley Krafka “Nature’s Gifts”**

**“We say we love flowers, yet we pluck them. We say we love trees,  
yet we cut them down. And people still wonder why some are afraid  
when told they are loved.”  
—Anonymous**



**Michelle Scroggins “Environment”**

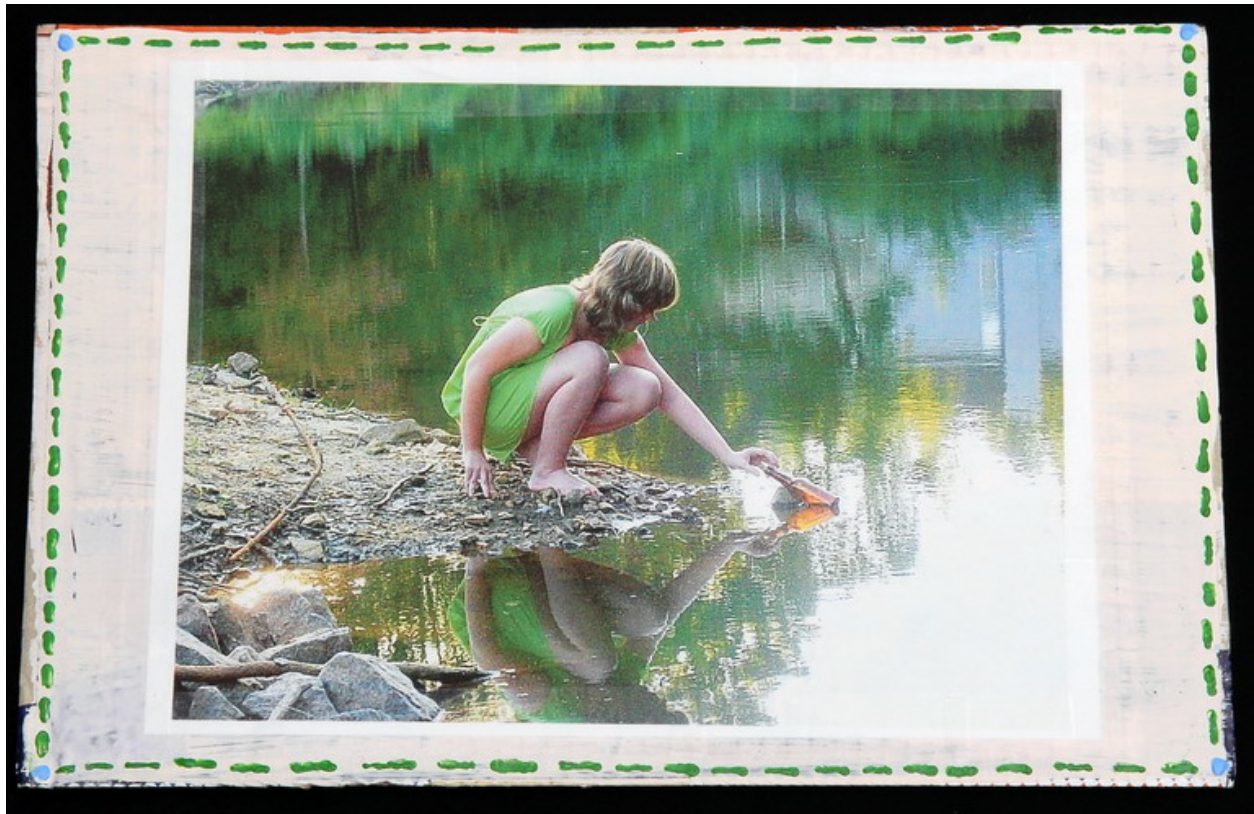
**“A margin of life is developed by Nature for all living things - including man. All life forms obey Nature's demands - except man, who has found ways of ignoring them.”  
—Eugene M. Poirot, *Our Margin of Life*, 1978**



**Cherokee Rush    “Get alone”**

**“There is hope if people will begin to awaken that spiritual part of themselves, that heartfelt knowledge that we are caretakers of this planet.”**

**—Brooke Medicine Eagle**



**Megan Huffman “Nature Girl”**

**“Man will survive as a species for one reason: He can adapt to the destructive effects of our power-intoxicated technology and of our ungoverned population growth, to the dirt, pollution and noise of a New York or Tokyo. And that is the tragedy. It is not man the ecological crisis threatens to destroy but the quality of human life.”**

**—René Dubos, quoted in *Life*, 28 July 1970**



**Jasim Mohammed “Preserving Nature”**

**“The struggle to save the global environment is in one way much more difficult than the struggle to vanquish Hitler, for this time the war is with ourselves. We are the enemy, just as we have only ourselves as allies.”**

**—Al Gore**



**Thomas Sprecher “Riding My Bike”**

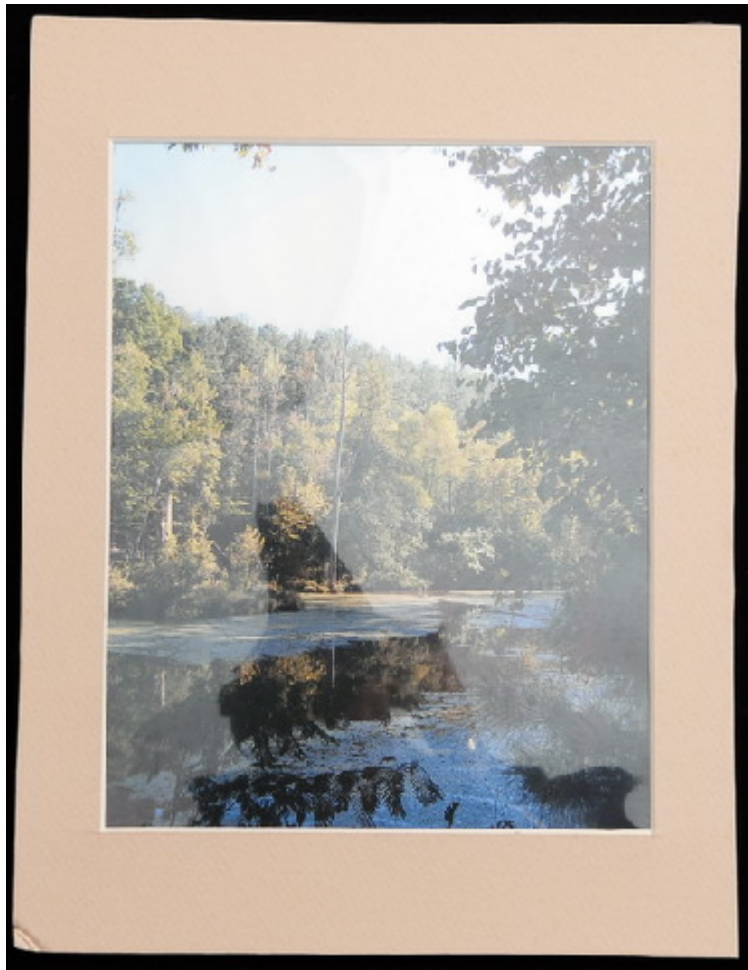
**“It wasn't the *Exxon Valdez* captain's driving that caused the Alaskan oil spill. It was yours.”  
—Greenpeace advertisement, *New York Times*, 25 February 1990**



**Zach Robinson    “Nurture”**

**“I think the environment should be put in the category of our national security. Defense of our resources is just as important as defense abroad. Otherwise what is there to defend?”**

**—Robert Redford, Yosemite National Park dedication, 1985**



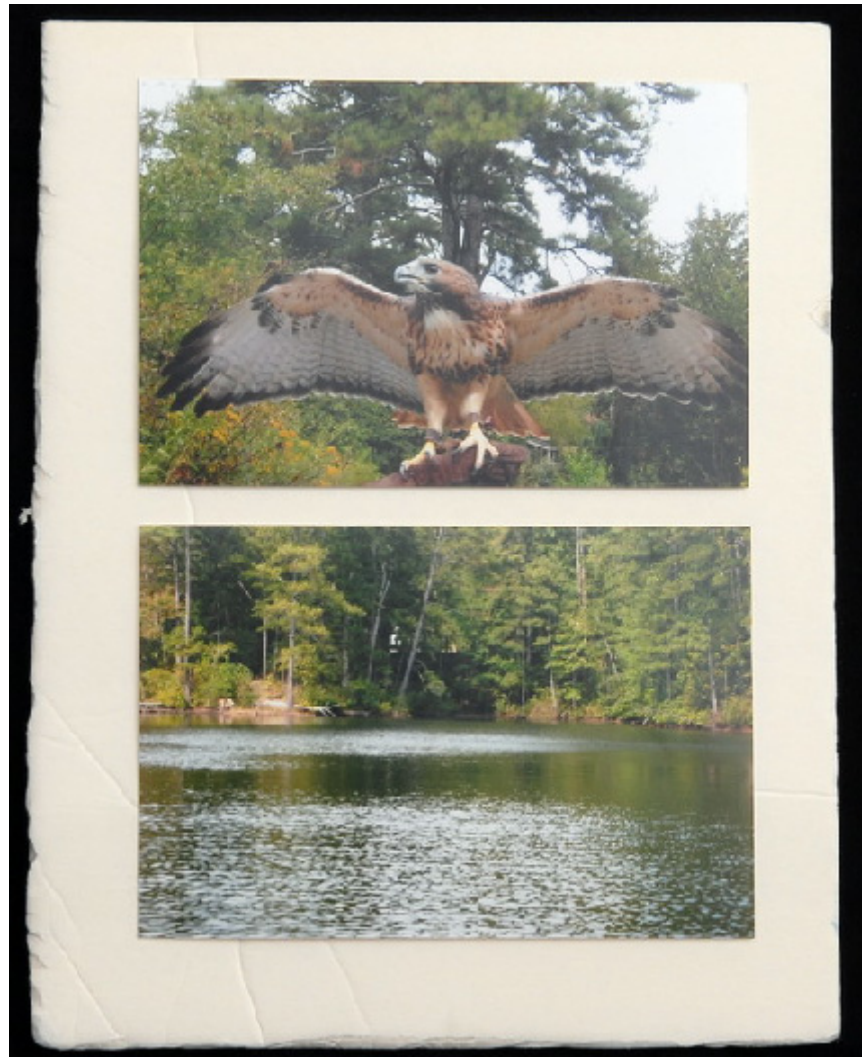
**Sarah Kelsey “Home”**

**“Take care of the Earth and she will take care of you.”  
—Anonymous**



**Anthony Bolden    “Creative Trash”**

**“When we heal the earth, we heal ourselves.”  
—David Orr**



**Annie Grohovsky   “Natural Beauty”**

**“When you defile the pleasant streams  
And the wild bird's abiding place,  
You massacre a million dreams  
And cast your spittle in God's face.”  
—John Drinkwater**



Jessica Campbell "My Bus Stop"

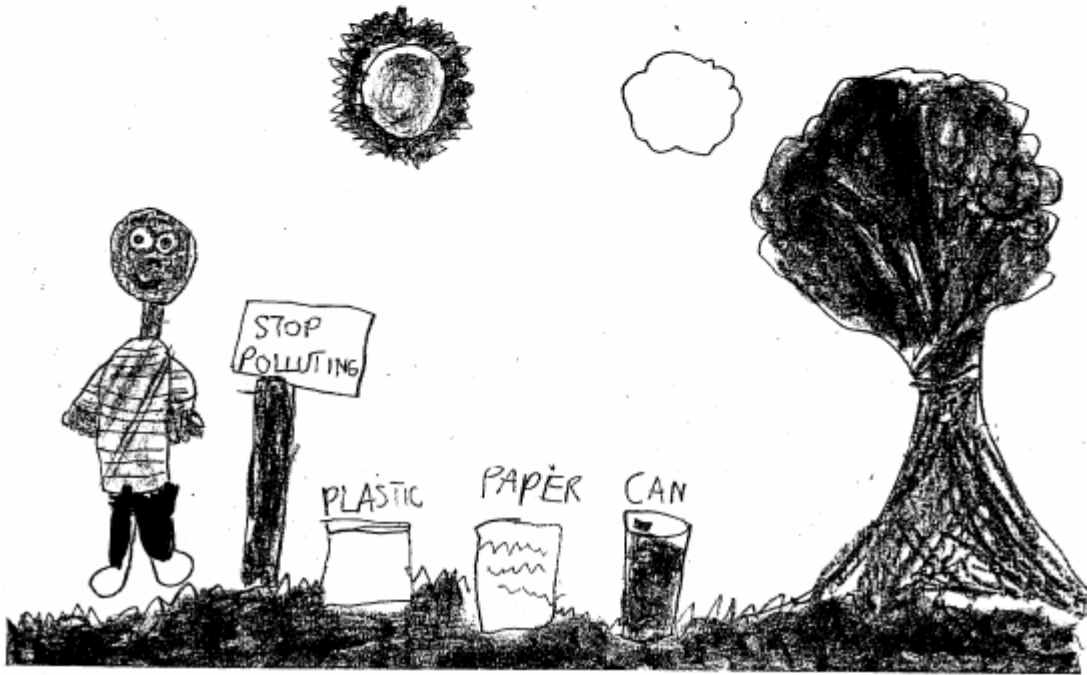
**"To waste, to destroy our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed."  
—Theodore Roosevelt, seventh annual message, 3 December 1907**

I can make a Difference By stopping  
pollution. By:

Daniel A. Kumi  
1<sup>st</sup> Grade, A.L. Burruss Elementary

Pollution is when people leave trash on the ground and do not clean it up and when they keep on doing it gets bigger and bigger until that makes pollution. Sometimes when I go to park with my mom I see some trash on the ground and sometimes when we go for a walk I see cans, bottles, and paper on the ground. These pollution will make the air bad. So when people breathe the bad air, they will get sick. I will bring trashcans to the park and make a sign that says do not

pollute. And send fliers to people that  
say do not pollute because pollution will  
make you sick and that will make the  
world a healthier place to live





**Ella Conn “Recycled Toy”**

**“Living in the midst of abundance we have the greatest difficulty in seeing that the supply of natural wealth is limited and that the constant increase of population is destined to reduce the American standard of living unless we deal more sanely with our resources.”**

**—W.H. Carothers**



**Caroline Casbon “A Helping Hand”**

**“We must not be forced to explore the universe in search of a new home because we have made the Earth inhospitable, even uninhabitable. For if we do not solve the environmental and related social problems that beset us on Earth - pollution, toxic contamination, resource depletion, prejudice, poverty, hunger - those problems will surely accompany us to other worlds.”**  
—Donald G. Kaufman and Cecilia M. Franz, *Biosphere 2000: Protecting Our Global Environment*, 1996

## I Can Make a Difference By....

I don't know thought the little girl  
As she was watched the playing squirrel.  
Will the world be a place for him?  
As she looked over the trash pile rim.  
Just ignore it and there will be  
No clean place for him or me.

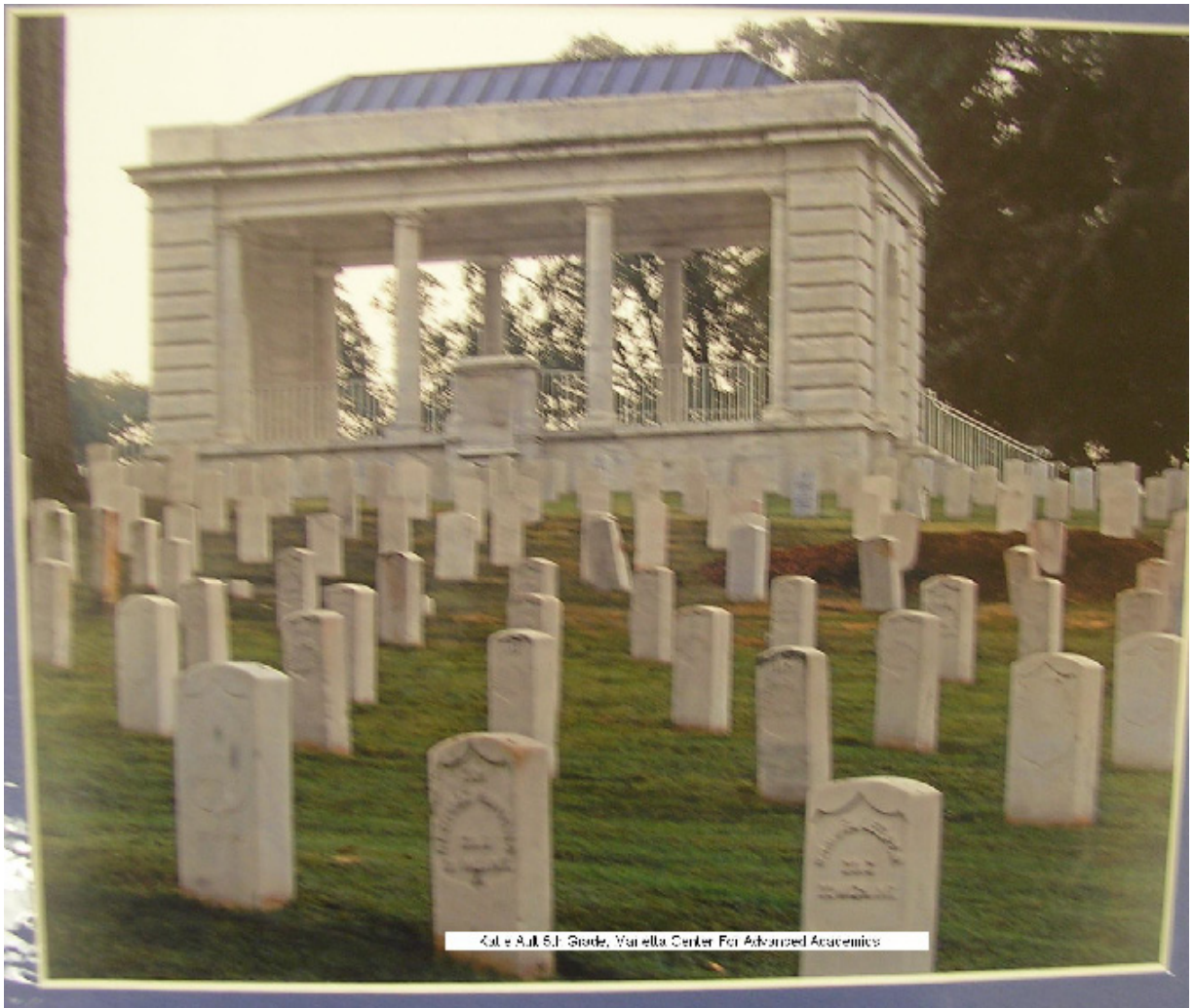
Let's recycle and reuse  
All the stuff that we want to lose  
If we pick up and don't litter  
Our world will be here for each critter.  
I can make a difference by...  
Reducing waste, I know I'll try!

# Honoring the Past



**“...when we finally know we are dying, and all other sentient beings are dying with us, we start to have a burning, almost heartbreaking sense of the fragility and preciousness of each moment and each being, and from this can grow a deep, clear, limitless compassion for all beings.”**

**—Sogyal Rinpoche**



**“We all grow up with the weight of history on us. Our ancestors dwell in the attics of our brains as they do in the spiraling chains of knowledge hidden in every cell of our bodies.”**

**—Shirley Abbott**

### *My Small Part in the Big Plan*

*When I docent at the Root House I feel that I am making a difference. The Root House is a Cobb County Landmark, also known as part of the History Museum. The Brown family inhabited the house around the 1850's. Every room is decorated as it would have been during that time.*

*I have spent many hours of my Saturday life and after school at the Root House. Every time I learn something new, I feel more connected to the house. The Pilgrimage Tour is my favorite thing to do. I love reading about the history of the house; it is so amazing.*

*By teaching the history I am making a difference. I know that after a group of people leaves the Root House, they will think about the tour. My goal is to open people's eyes to their history and Marietta's. The Root House may not be the most popular site in Marietta. But it is just a small part of the big plan.*

*So many people focus on the future and not the past. I like to look back in time and feel that I am there. I like to get into character. That is why I wear the dress and the many petticoats. I have put much dedication into this organization. When I am in the building, I feel that I am in the 1850's. I feel and hear the Brown family in the home, even though they're long gone.*

*It has taken me a while to understand the importance of the Root House to our community. It is and should always be a prized landmark to our society. I believe this house brings the past into the present. It brings Marietta together, even though many don't know about it. It may look like a funny old house sitting on the corner of Polk Street and the 120 loop, but it is so much more than that.*



## WE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

I can make a difference by  
Believing that I can touch the sky!

Dreams come true if you believe it  
Work hard and you will achieve it

Do your best it's not that hard  
The work might pay off on your next report card

I can make a difference by  
Believing that I can touch the sky!

Benjamin Franklin was curious about the things unknown  
Exploring was very fun to him most things he did were on his  
own

One day he went out in a storm with his kite on hand  
As he was flying it hit him, like an extra loud rock band!

We call this force electricity  
It makes all things go

Without this force we couldn't move with the flow  
Benjamin has helped us put a shock into our brains  
Maybe one day all of us will ride on the exploration train

HE MADE A DIFFERENCE BY BELIEVING HE COULD  
TRY

Neil Armstrong wanted to go higher than the sky  
He always watched the little birds go by  
One day on July twentieth nineteen sixty nine  
He took one of the largest steps for all of mankind  
He was the first to visit the moon  
And as he was there he hoped more people would visit there  
soon

HE MADE A DIFFERENCE BY BELIEVING HE COULD  
TRY

Amelia Earhart wanted to soar  
Sail across the ocean galore  
Feel the wind in her face  
Sail between the land and space

SHE MADE A DIFFERENCE BY BELIEVING SHE COULD  
TRY

Rosa Parks was tired, so she sat on an empty seat in the bus  
A man told her to get up  
She didn't move, scream, shout or fuss  
The police took her away to jail  
And to this day her angel sits on the bus  
Rain, snow, sleet, or hail

SHE MADE A DIFFERENCE BY BELIEVING SHE COULD  
TRY

Olga Korbut flipped through the air  
Upside down wind in her hair  
She was the first to back flip on uneven bars  
She could back flip to the stars  
She tried hard and knew she could  
If we do the same we could become really good

SHE MADE A DIFFERENCE BY BELIEVING SHE COULD  
TRY

Mahatma Gandhi wanted to be free  
He led his people to the sea  
They made salt out of sea water  
He taught us to think broader  
If we follow what he has done  
We'll all be equal and we'll all be one and have fun

HE MADE A DIFFERENCE BY BELIEVING HE COULD  
TRY

Harriet Tubman worked day and night  
She did her work without a fright  
She led her people through the forest  
They walked all night without a rest  
Not only did she lead one group to freedom  
She went back for more people  
And began to lead them  
To this day we adore her  
For helping stop slavery  
If we do like she did  
Even we could gain bravery

SHE MADE A DIFFERENCE BY BELIEVING SHE COULD  
TRY

Wilma Rudolph was very sick  
Stuck in bed all day  
She wanted to be normal  
In every single way  
As she grew up she began to run faster than the wind  
And to this day we all remember her super Olympic running  
trend!

SHE MADE A DIFFERENCE BY BELIEVING SHE COULD  
TRY

Martin Luther King had a dream  
That one day we could fill the seam  
Holding hands and having fun  
All different colors in the sprinkler in the sun

HE MADE A DIFFERENCE BY BELIEVING HE COULD  
TRY

Mary McLeod Bethune wanted education rights  
She worked with a positive attitude and didn't start a war or  
a fight  
She opened a school for little black girls, today it is a college  
And to this day we thank her and share her trusty knowledge

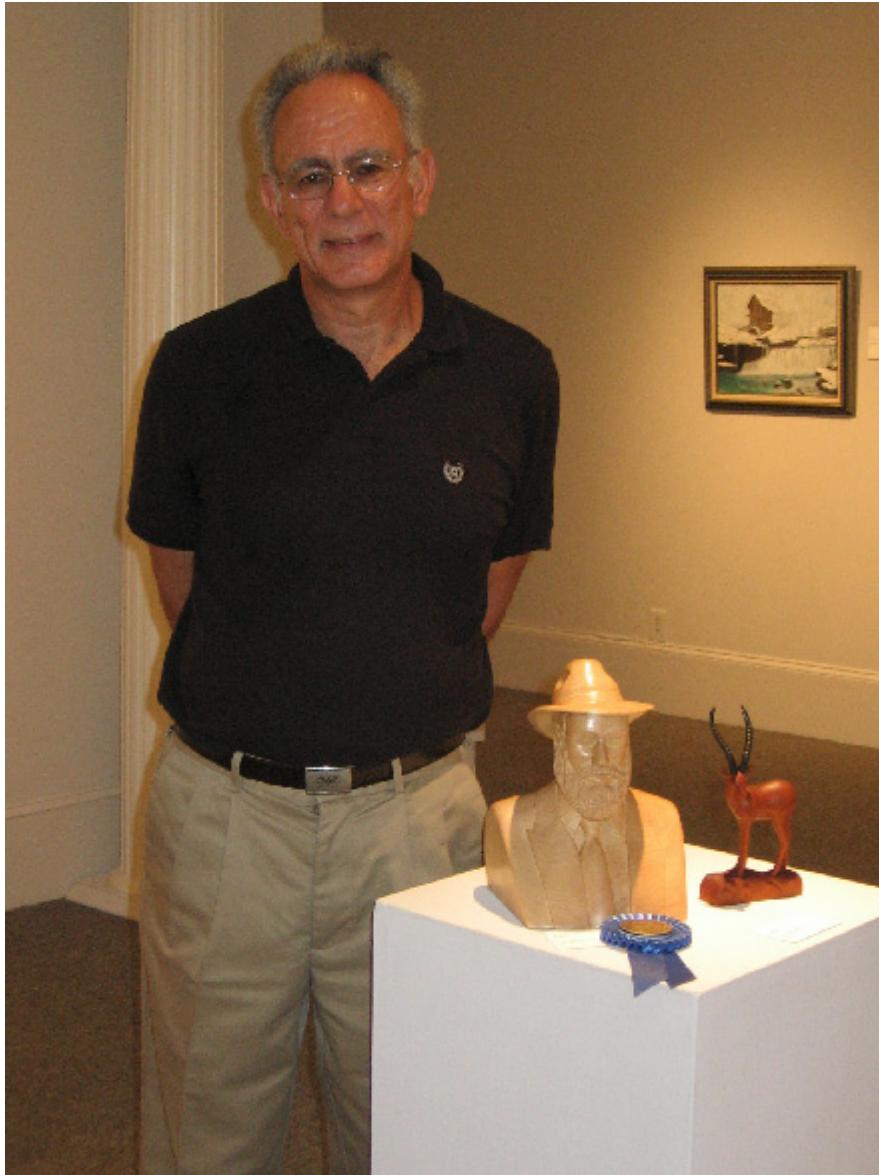
SHE MADE A DIFFERENCE BY BELIEVING SHE COULD  
TRY

I can make a difference by  
Believing that I can touch the sky!



**Normand Lavoie "In the Pink"**

**"Wisdom is not a product of schooling but of the lifelong attempt to  
acquire it"  
—Albert Einstein**



**Gary Alexander “Rabbi”**

**“Never mistake knowledge for wisdom. One helps you make a living; the other helps you make a life.”**

**—Sandra Carey**



**“Senior Hands”**

**“Whatever thy hand findest to do, do it with all thy heart.”  
—Bible**

*Below is a short history of my family in Cobb County, Georgia Pete Wood*

My mother Dora Inez Crow Wood was born in Cobb County 1912. She grew up in the Fair Oaks Community and rode the streetcar to Marietta where she graduated from Marietta High School in 1929. We have possession of her high school diploma, which measures 16" x 20" out of the frame.

Mother's parents, Callie Brewer and George Edward Crowe, were born in Cobb County in 1873 and 1879 respectively. They are buried at the Maloney Springs Cemetery on South Cobb Drive in Fair Oaks. Both my maternal great-grandparents, Newton Andrew (N.A.) Brewer (b. 1859) and Martha Petty Brewer (b. 1859), are mentioned in Sarah Gober Temple's book on page 677.

My dad, Roy Hampton Wood was born in Atlanta, GA in 1910. When he was 8 years old in 1918 his mother and step-father Gut Tucker moved to Smyrna. Dad attended school in the old Masonic Lodge on West Spring Street, which is now the site of Smyrna's Market Village.

### **Fond Memories of Favorite People from my Childhood**

Two of the people I remember vividly from my childhood are my maternal grandfather, Ed Crowe, and his brother, Uncle Jeff Crowe, who was the older of the two. My grandfather was a carpenter. I remember he was always building a chicken house, screening a porch, fixing a leak on the roof, or doing some other type of carpentry work. He was already an old man from my earliest memories, and so was Uncle Jeff who had a "peg leg".

At times Uncle Jeff and my grandfather would come across the railroad to Atlanta Street to Walker Akins' Grocery Store. There was a ledge on the front of the store, and the older men in the neighborhood would use that ledge as a bench. They would sit there and discuss politics

or anything else of interest in the news in those days. Whether it was local, state, or national news, they knew something about it. I would see them frequently and would stand for long periods of time and listen. As a child, it seemed to me that they knew everything.

I remember well the 1946 State of Georgia Governor's race, mostly because the old men's conversation. I was only thirteen years old. One of the things that became a very heated discussion on that ledge was the "Jimmy" Carmichael and "Gene" Talmadge race. They called "Jimmy" Carmichael "Jimmy Car-mick-el". (That was their pronunciation.) The County Unit System was the rule in Georgia in those days. Whoever won the most county unit votes won the election. That happened in this race. My grandfather always said that "Jimmy Car-mick-el" won because he got the most popular votes, but lost the election because of the County Unit System.

This electoral process was repealed in 1962 and declared unconstitutional. I learned a lot from those men sitting on that ledge. It was through them that I came to understand the working of the County Unit System. As old as they were Papa Crowe and Uncle Jeff realized this was not a fair process.

Note: "Jimmy" Carmichael was a Cobb County boy and graduated from Marietta High School in 1929, the same class as my Mother. An Attorney, he was a graduate of Emory University, and was instrumental in bringing Bell Aircraft (commonly called the Bell Bomber Plant) to Cobb County. He was Vice President and General Manager of the Plant during World War II. He later became President of Scripto, an old Atlanta Plant that manufactured writing instruments, such as ball point pens, and cigarette lighters. Prior to World War II, he served two terms in the Georgia State Legislature. Then in 1946 he ran for governor but was defeated by Eugene Talmadge.



**Nikki Davidson “Crouching Dragon Hidden Apple”**

**“When you tell a story you automatically talk about traditions, but they're never separate from the people, the human implications.”  
You're talking about your connections as a human being.**

**—Gayl Jones**

# Square center for community growth, history

By Gary Witte

The history of the Marietta Square is nearly as long as Cobb County itself.

Initially just a stagecoach stop on the Cherokee Trail, Marietta was legally established in 1834 and the first courthouse was built the same year, just to the southeast of where the town square remains today.

The new city was initially laid out based on a “modified Savannah plan,” with streets coming out from the main town square, Daniel Cox, founder of the Marietta Museum of History, said.

“It’s probably one of the most historical areas outside coastal Georgia,” he said.

The square was literally the center of the community -- in both business and government. Just four years after the city’s founding, the log courthouse was replaced by a two-story building to keep up with the growth of the town. As the area developed, it attracted visitors from the north and the south, drawn there for its natural springs and temperate climate.

Visitors from the north came to escape the cold, while people came from Savannah to escape the heat and malaria of the lowcountry, Cox said. Three hotels located directly on the square in the 1840s showed how popular Marietta was.

The railroad helped as well, with the first train arriving in Marietta in 1842 and regular service starting in 1845. Cox said the train traveled at what was then considered “a blinding rate of speed” – 14 miles per hour.

The park within the square is named for Marietta’s first mayor, John H. Glover, who gave the land to the city in 1852, officials said.

When the Civil War arrived in the form of Union troops, all but a few buildings on the square were burned to the ground. Two of the hotels and the nearby churches were spared, including the Kennesaw House located next to the still-existing rail line, Cox said.

As the county started to pull itself from the devastation, one of the first things to be rebuilt was the jail in 1871, followed by a new courthouse the next year. Out-of-town visitors also returned, drawn in part by the accounts of the community published in Northern newspapers during the war.

The social life of the town during this time centered around the square, with circuses, festivals and other entertainment held there, according to the book “The First Hundred Years: A Short History of Cobb County in Georgia.”

Numerous bands were organized within the city and in 1870, a music stand was built in the park. Monday night concerts and croquet games became a staple. Many refreshment places to serve summer visitors sprang up in the 1870s and 1880s, including those that served the rare treat of ice cream.

In the 1800s, anything more than a mile from the square was considered to be out in the country, Cox said. Buggy shops and wheelwrights were in place to serve the horse-led conveyances of the time.

The automobile first appeared on the square in 1901. Six years later, leaders set the speed limit for the new vehicles at 8 miles per hour.

The automobile, while treated with wariness by residents at first, allowed the community to expand at an unprecedented rate, Cox said. Eventually, in 1917, the roads around the square were paved with brick.

A trolley line, which paralleled the railroad line into downtown Marietta along what is now Atlanta Street, started in 1908. The transit system lasted 40 years and rounded the square to feed directly to Atlanta.

While businesses in the square are more sophisticated now, commerce in the past hosted services that amounted to the community center for shopping, Cox said.

“Anything you wanted was basically on the square,” he noted.

Much of the square now looks the same as it did in the 1940s, Cox said, adding that it featured about seven grocery stores, a pharmacy, doctor and lawyer offices, three hardware stores, a seed and feed store and three theaters, among other businesses.

The Cobb County Police Department started in 1924 as a two-person traffic unit stationed in the basement of the courthouse. In 1968, the courthouse was taken down and a three-building complex, now the Judicial Campus, rose in its place.

Many remnants of the past remain on the square, including the Kennesaw House, which now houses the Marietta Museum of History. There are photos of the central fountain dating back to the 1800s and the bricks used to pave the square’s streets remain hidden under the asphalt, Cox said.

He said even three unused cistern wells, each with a capacity of 30,000 gallons, remain under the streets. The wells were used by the city’s early fire department.

“There’s a lot that’s taken place (here),” Cox said.

## **M.J. & Kathryn Woods and the quest for racial justice in Cobb**

By Thomas A. Scott

Professor of history, Kennesaw State University

In the age of segregation before the 1960s, the Marietta and Cobb County school districts maintained separate schools for blacks and whites. Until the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1954 that such systems were unconstitutional, Southern school boards operated under a legal fiction that schools could be separate as long as they were equal. But everyone knew they were clearly unequal. Cobb County never built a black high school. Instead, it chose to pay tuition for any interested African American youth who wanted to journey into Marietta to go to school. When the Marietta district began in 1892, the city fathers built two school buildings, a fine brick structure on Waterman Street for whites and a wood frame facility on Lemon Street for blacks. Both were designed to house about 500 students. In the early 20th century, the city added two new structures for white pupils: the Haynes Street School (later called Keith School) in 1913 and Marietta High School on Winn Street in 1924. The old Lemon Street School never had indoor plumbing. It deteriorated over the years and by the 1940s had become a firetrap. Finally, the city built a safe brick building in 1950. That facility now houses the Hattie Wilson Branch Public Library.

The movement to create a black high school in Marietta was spearheaded by Spelman College graduate Ursula Jenkins. She found an abandoned church on Harold Street that the all-white Board of Education agreed to rent and restore. Consequently, the two-room school opened in 1925 for about 20 students in the seventh and eighth grades. The first two teachers, Ursula Jenkins and Catherine Crittenden, taught a curriculum that included algebra, chemistry, English, history and home economics. At the end of the year, Marietta schools superintendent Claude A. Keith reported the experiment had gone well and that a ninth grade would be added in the fall. He called upon the school board to provide a better building whenever funds were available.

In 1929, Professor M.J. Woods arrived to serve as principal of the elementary and high school, now containing the full complement of grades. A graduate of Georgia State College in Savannah (now known as Savannah State University), Professor Woods joined Ursula Jenkins at Harold Street High School, while Catherine Crittenden went to the elementary school. Two years later, the Rosenwald Fund provided a grant that enabled the city to construct a brick four-room high school building on Lemon Street, across from the elementary school. That structure would last until a more modern edifice was constructed in the early 1960s. It was originally called Marietta Industrial High School, then Perkinson High School and, after 1947, Lemon Street High School. In 1931, Woods coached the first football team to a record of seven wins and one tie. Under his leadership, the school soon included a band and an active PTA. Gradually, the programs and curricula expanded. By the time Woods left the school in 1962, Lemon Street High was fully accredited.

Meanwhile Woods' wife, Kathryn Roberson Woods, exhibited a remarkable lifelong commitment to children, education and civil rights. A one-time school teacher, Mrs. Woods was the heart and soul of the civil rights movement in Cobb County. Born in 1908, she organized the Cobb County Council of Colored Parents and Teachers and served as its president in the 1930s. Later, she served two terms as national membership chair of the National Association of Colored Parents and Teachers. As a community activist she forged a Marietta alliance with Atlanta's Butler Street YMCA and in 1944 helped persuade Marietta's leadership to build a public swimming pool for black youth. A member of Cole Street Baptist Church, she became in 1962 the first African-American member of Cobb County Church Women United. A decade later she served as president of that organization and in 1980 was named its Valiant Woman of the Year. Woods' work in the field of civil rights included many years of service as a member of the Cobb NAACP and as chairwoman of the Cobb chapter of the Georgia Human Relations Council.

In the mid-1960s, she tried to register for a ceramics class at the Cobb County Young Women's Christian Association, shortly after the "Y" moved to a new facility in Marietta on Henderson Street. The woman at the desk became flustered and stammered that the YWCA did not accept women of color. A person of great dignity, Woods exclaimed, "And you call yourself a Christian organization!" Then she walked out. The incident did not reflect the views of the board or executive director Monte Whitaker. The YWCA had been active in Cobb County since 1917. When the Henderson Street building opened in 1965, it boasted the county's first public indoor swimming pool. The mission of the "Y" was to help women become more self-sufficient and to promote peace and justice. The next day Mrs. Woods received a call, asking her to come back. Shortly after, the organization asked her to serve on the board. Thus, the "Y" became integrated. Through her board membership she helped to organize the biracial Women to Serve All People, which recruited low-income girls to participate without charge in YWCA programs. The Georgia Council of Human Relations was one of the first groups in Cobb County where blacks and whites worked together on a basis of equality. As black and white members labored for integration, they developed strong friendships. Woods was a forceful leader with the self-esteem to go wherever she needed to go. Of her many honors, perhaps the most prestigious was a 1981 WXIA-TV Atlanta community service award. Mrs. Woods died in 1987 and Professor Woods in 1992, but their legacy lives on in their lifetime of service for all the people of Cobb County.

# Railroads brought War Between the States to Cobb

By David Layman, *CobbLine* staff, with information provided by Dan Cox, executive director of the Marietta Museum of History

Cobb County is rich with history from the Civil War era, being the site of a number of major battles and skirmishes. Most of the war-related activities in this area are associated with the Atlanta Campaign of U.S. General William T. Sherman, who started from northern Georgia on May 5, 1864, and culminated with the fall of Atlanta on Sept. 2, 1864.

During the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman for the most part stuck close to the Western & Atlantic Railroad line, which he used as his supply line, funneling food, ammunition and other supplies from the north. This railroad line also passed through Cobb County on its way to the city of Atlanta.

Two years before the battles for Atlanta, in April 1862, the railroad in north Georgia was the objective in one of the boldest plots of the war — a scheme that would begin in Marietta and eventually end in the hanging of Union spy James Andrews and several of his “raiders.”

Andrews and his men spent the night of Friday, April 11, at the Fletcher House, now called the Kennesaw House, in Marietta. It was in Andrews’ room at the hotel that the group made final preparations for their daring raid in which they would destroy railroad tracks, bridges and cut telegraph wires all the way to Chattanooga.

On the morning of April 12, the group boarded a train in Marietta and headed north. At the station in the town of Big Shanty (now Kennesaw), in clear sight of the old Lacy Hotel and the Confederate army’s Camp McDonald, the raiders carefully snuck aboard the locomotive “The General,” uncoupled its boxcars and headed north, beginning “The Great Locomotive Chase.” Along the way, the raiders cut telegraph wires in Acworth and Allatoona and several other towns and removed rails and crossties.

Meanwhile, William Fuller, the conductor of The General, and several other men began their pursuit of the stolen locomotive, first on the locomotive “Yonah,” then on the “William R. Smith” and finally aboard “The Texas.”

Knowing they were being pursued and with The General running low on fuel, the raiders stopped but were unable to obtain wood and water. Finally, a couple of miles beyond Ringold, The General ran out of steam and the raiders fled into the surrounding woods.

Within a few days all of the raiders were captured. Andrews and seven of his men were tried and hanged in downtown Atlanta on June 18. Several others escaped. Six of the men who escaped and five of the eight who were executed were later awarded the newly created Medal of Honor by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Unfortunately, Andrews, who was a civilian, was ineligible to receive the award.

Why Andrews and his men came to Marietta to stay in the Fletcher House is not known—particularly since their plot was to begin at the station in Big Shanty. Some believe Mr. Fletcher, owner of the Fletcher House, may have had advance knowledge of the raid.

Fletcher was a known Union sympathizer. His daughter, Eliza, however, was a firm supporter of the Confederate cause and probably for this reason, Fletcher made sure she was out of town during the raid.

Fletcher was also father-in-law of Henry Greene Cole, another Union sympathizer and owner of the Marietta Hotel on the south side of Marietta Square. The Marietta Hotel was later burned, but not by Sherman. In 1866, Cole donated some of his land for what became the Marietta National Cemetery, where many federal soldiers from surrounding battles were moved and buried after the war. The Confederate dead were buried in the city's cemetery nearby, since local folks did not wish to have them buried in the same cemetery as Union soldiers.

As the war closed in on Cobb County in 1864, several large battles occurred nearby—at New Hope Church and Pickett's Mill in Paulding County, and to the north at Allatoona Pass. In Cobb, Southern General Joseph Johnston established a defensive line at Pine Mountain, where Confederate General Leonidas Polk was killed by federal cannon fire. The army then fell back to a line along Kennesaw Mountain. Battles in Cobb included Kennesaw Mountain, Kolb's Farm, Smyrna Camp Ground and Vinings Station. Finally, the Union army crossed the Chattahoochee River on its way to capture Atlanta.

The Fletcher House, now the Kennesaw House, just off Marietta Square, now contains the Marietta Museum of History. Visitors can still see where Andrews and his raiders met to launch their audacious attack.

The General, the locomotive used by Andrews and his men, can also be viewed in downtown Kennesaw at the Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History. The Texas, which was used in pursuit of the General, is located at the Cyclorama museum in Grant Park in Atlanta.

Another interesting spot to visit for Cobb County's Civil War history is Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, which commemorates the Battle of Kolb's Farm on June 22, 1864, and the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain on June 27, 1864.

# Overcoming adversity with a lifetime of service

By Thomas A. Scott

*Professor of History, Kennesaw State University*

Few people have done more to transform an economy and culture than the generation of statesmen who led Cobb County through World War II. The first thing they did was build a modern airport. In the fall of 1940 President Franklin Roosevelt placed Marietta native Lucius Clay in charge of an emergency airport construction program to prepare the country in case it was pulled into the war raging in Europe and Asia.

Shortly afterward, a team of Cobb Countians met with Clay and gained funding for a Marietta airstrip, one of 450 built in 1940-41 under Clay's direction. County Commissioner George McMillan, Marietta Mayor Rip Blair and County Attorney James V. Carmichael quickly purchased the necessary land and began construction.

The airport was almost complete on Dec. 7 when the Japanese launched their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. The site was quickly taken over by the Army and converted into an air base (named Dobbins in 1950 to honor the memory of Capt. Charles M. Dobbins and other local heroes who died during the war).

Meanwhile, the lobbying efforts of Cobb's leaders paid off when the War Department invited Bell Aircraft to build a branch plant next to the base to produce B-29 bombers.

Company founder and president, Larry Bell, learned to respect Jimmie Carmichael's talents, first making him plant attorney, then assistant general manager and finally, in 1944, general manager. By that time Bell Bomber employed 28,000 workers, making it one of the largest business enterprises in the South.

Carmichael demonstrated excellent business skills, showing an ability to put the right people in top management positions. Under his leadership the plant met its production goals, while maintaining an outstanding safety record.

Born on Oct. 2, 1910, Carmichael was in his early 30s when he ran Bell Bomber. More remarkable than his youth was the fact that he had overcome a major disability. When he was a teenager, an automobile struck him while he was dashing across the Dixie Highway near his parents' store in the Log Cabin community.

The car dragged him more than 100 yards, almost completely severing his spine. He spent his 16th birthday clinging to life in what today is Crawford Long Hospital and would suffer intense pain for the rest of his life. Eventually, he recovered enough to walk with the aid of crutches by shuffling his feet, but generally he got around in a wheelchair.

At Marietta High School, he played the trumpet in the band and started the student newspaper. From MHS he went to Emory University where he was an outstanding debater and member of the orchestra. A graduate of Emory Law School, he won his first election to the state legislature at age 26. There, he quickly became a leader, gaining the respect of much older men.

After the war, Carmichael ran for governor in 1946 with the endorsement of the incumbent, Ellis Arnall, one of the most effective and visionary governors in Georgia history. In the Democratic primary, Carmichael tallied more than 313,000 ballots, running far ahead of the demagogical ex-governor Eugene Talmadge.

Unfortunately, Carmichael lost the election because of a system then in place in Georgia (now unconstitutional) where one had to win a plurality of county-unit votes. Each county received so many county-unit votes on a formula that favored sparsely populated rural counties over heavily populated urban counties. Talmadge won the majority of rural south Georgia counties and ended up with 242 county-unit votes to Carmichael's 146.

Returning to the business world, Carmichael in 1947 assumed the presidency of Scripto, Inc. Under his leadership the company expanded overseas and became the largest manufacturer of writing instruments in the world. When the Air Force in 1951 asked Lockheed to come to Marietta, the California giant persuaded Carmichael to take a leave of absence from Scripto to reopen the aircraft plant.

His successor as general manager, Dan Haughton, gave Carmichael credit for conducting a successful B-29 modification program, planning for B-47 production and preparing the way for the C-130 Hercules project. In 1952, Carmichael returned to the pen company Scripto, but continued to serve on the Lockheed board of directors.

For several years in the mid-1950s Robert Woodruff attempted to recruit him as his replacement at the helm of Coca-Cola. Regrettably, he had to decline, explaining that his ailing back prevented him from running such a large company any longer.

In addition to his business and political achievements, Carmichael is remembered for his extensive record of public service. He was the first head of the Atlanta Arts Alliance, a trustee of

Emory University and a member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. He died on Nov. 28, 1972, at the still-young age of 62.

Carmichael's 1950 commencement address at Emory University perhaps best articulates the progressive creed that governed his life. Sensing that the South had sometimes been its own worst enemy, he expressed disdain for those who clung to the Confederate past and failed to address the problems of the present.

He argued that "too many of our people want to keep on living on who they are and where they came from." Instead, he suggested that the only criterion "of individual worth is what a person is doing and where he is going."

Like his friends Blair, McMillan and Clay, he championed a meritocracy where one would be honored for bringing the South to wealth, power and cultural influence. They viewed government as a potentially positive force in bringing economic development to an impoverished region.

Through their experience in bringing the Bell Aircraft Corporation to Georgia, they helped produce a prosperous New Georgia. And they set the stage for the next generation of Cobb County leaders who would continue Marietta's reputation as an aircraft industrial giant and put in place the infrastructure needed for Cobb's suburban growth.

## Ernest Barrett and the growth of modern Cobb County

*This is the first guest article commemorating Cobb's history. Look forward to more as Cobb celebrates its 175th anniversary.*

By Dr. Thomas A. Scott

professor of history, Kennesaw State University

One of Cobb's greatest political leaders, Ernest Barrett, was chair of the county commission for five consecutive terms from 1965 to 1984 and played a central role in making Cobb one of the nation's most desirable places to live. His administration illustrates the positive impact a county government can have in facilitating social change. Indeed, Cobb's phenomenal growth in those years stemmed directly from Barrett's ability to gain support for roads, parks, libraries, schools, water lines and sewers — essential ingredients in generating a high quality of life.

A Cobb County native, Ernest Barrett was born April 29, 1922, on his grandfather's farm on Chastain Road. At age 20, he married Jackie Knight of Marietta. After serving in the army in World War II, Barrett used the G.I. Bill to learn the laundry business. After opening Fair Oaks Cleaner and Laundry, he joined the Junior Chamber of Commerce, from which emerged the "Young Turks," a group of rising community activists whose support was crucial to his 1964 election as chair.

Upon taking office, Barrett persuaded the public to approve a \$14.9 million bond referendum — a huge amount for the time. The bonds provided funds for five badly needed projects: road and bridge improvements, public parks, a library system, an expanded courthouse complex and a new juvenile home. The bulk of the money (\$9.4 million) was for roads. At the time the county still had about 600 miles of dirt roads and at least three thoroughfares that even lacked bridges over creeks. Following the successful bond referendum, Barrett began a 20-year effort to make improvements.

On the eve of the 1965 bond referendum, the *Marietta Daily Journal* described Cobb as the largest county in the state without a parks system. After the referendum, the county began acquiring land and building parks. On July 11, 1970, Shaw Park off Canton Highway became the first of the new recreation areas to open. Public parks had historically existed in cities, not unincorporated rural areas. But the suburbanization of America had created a need for county recreational facilities. Cobb's assumption of this responsibility made it a leader in the state and nation.

Libraries had also been a city rather than a county responsibility. Marietta's Clarke Library dated back to 1893. In addition, Acworth, Smyrna and Austell supported small city libraries. As

late as the 1950s, the county system consisted of little more than a couple of bookmobiles that traveled around to various sites. Gradually the county system expanded. The bond referendum provided almost \$1 million of additional revenues to build new library buildings in Powder Springs, Acworth, Kennesaw, Fair Oaks, Mableton, Oakdale and Marietta.

When Barrett took office, one of Cobb's greatest deficiencies was a lack of adequate sewerage in unincorporated areas. In a dozen or more subdivisions, developers had built their own package treatment plants and turned them over to the county to maintain. But much of the county existed on septic tanks, and Sweetwater, Nickajack, Sope and Rottenwood Creeks all were terribly polluted. When Tom Cousins sold his first homes in Indian Hills in 1970, east Cobb was so rural the only business within miles was a country grocery store and gas pump at the corner of Lower Roswell and Johnson's Ferry. Indian Hills had its own sewage plant in hope a county line would eventually reach there. Barrett worried the lack of adequate sewerage would stifle Cobb's development.

In 1966, the county commission contracted with the Hensley-Schmidt engineering firm to develop a master sewer plan. Hensley-Schmidt recommended revenue bonds backed by user fees from water customers rather than tax revenues. In 1969, Barrett announced the sale of \$35 million dollars of water and sewer revenue bonds. The sewer revenues were spent in part to build the Chattahoochee River Wastewater Treatment plant (later renamed for county engineer Bob Sutton) and sewage lines along Sope Creek and the Chattahoochee River to the treatment plant near Atlanta Road. The treatment plant opened in 1973 and the Sope Creek line was completed two years later. Nothing the Barrett administration did was more important in the development of east Cobb than these sewage projects.

For the rest of the Barrett era, the commission continued to improve the county's infrastructure. Its willingness to work with developers was crucial in attracting such projects as Six Flags and Cumberland Mall. Regrettably, in April 1978, Barrett was operated on for a cancerous growth in his right lung. While he continued to be the unquestioned leader of county government, he no longer could handle every administrative detail. He promoted Cobb's water manager Harry Ingram to serve as county administrator. Later, with Barrett's endorsement, the General Assembly approved the creation of the county manager post, headed initially in 1983 by Jim Miller.

Barrett left office on the last day of 1984. Just a few months later he died at 62. Cobb's population grew from about 150,000 when he took office to about 350,000 when he departed, and the tax digest expanded from \$277 million to \$4.2 billion. The year before Barrett left office,

the commission renamed Roberts Road in his honor. Once a country lane, it had recently been converted into a divided highway running by the future site of Town Center mall. In 1983, it became Ernest W. Barrett Parkway.

Businessman and columnist Jasper Dorsey wrote that “the Barrett years for Cobb have been historic because of his superb leadership.... I’ve never witnessed a better county administration than Barrett’s, nor a more forward-looking one. It is also one that enriched the man not at all.” Cobb, no doubt, would have grown without him. In the past the county had enjoyed great leaders, and Barrett shared power with talented contemporaries. But virtually every statesman of that generation, in public and private, credited Barrett with the pivotal role in Cobb’s transition to a modern suburban county.

# Civil War had a profound impact on Cobb County

By Rebecca Nash Paden

President, Cobb Preservation Foundation

Georgia joined the rest of the South in seceding from the Union in 1861 despite hopes for peace. For most of the rest of that year, preparations were exciting and tumultuous as young men joined companies, trained and held parades in their new uniforms. Cobb citizens raised money to equip the units as several thousand local men volunteered for the new Confederate army.

Cadets attending the Georgia Military Institute, established in 1851 in Marietta to train young men for military service, played a major role by enlisting in the army as soon as war was declared or leaving school to train troops. The first Cobb County military unit organized was the Kennesaw Dragoons, commanded by Major F. W. Capers, superintendent of GMI from 1859 to 1864. Later came the organization of the Cobb Mountaineers with W.W. White as captain.

Cobb County was an important part of Georgia's preparation for the initial events of the war. Training camps were set up at Smyrna and Big Shanty, now Kennesaw. By August 1862, local troops had left to join other fighting units. The hard reality of war came to Cobb as word reached home of the men killed, wounded or seriously ill. As winter began in 1861, Cobb women, children and slaves packed boxes of warm clothing for men at the front.

The first action occurring in the county took place in April 1862 when Union spy James Andrews and 21 Union soldiers disguised as civilians commandeered a train at its stop at Big Shanty. The purpose of the mission was to destroy the Western & Atlantic Railroad bridges, cutting off the Confederate army from its supply base. Andrews and his men took over the steam engine and three empty freight cars.

While eating breakfast, sounds of the train moving out alerted the conductor, Capt. W.A. Fuller, his engineer and a railroad foreman who all rushed out to see their train rapidly disappearing to the north. Fuller took over a handcar after running two miles from Big Shanty. Despite obstructions thrown out along the way by the Federals, the pursuers pressed on, taking guns at Acworth and swapping the handcar for the locomotive Yonah. The conductor and his men attached a fuel car to the engine and picked up eight Confederate soldier-volunteers. Continuing the chase, they soon swapped the smaller engine for the faster locomotive Texas. The Confederates pushed on despite running the Texas backwards. They found the General near Ringgold where the Federals abandoned the train and scattered through nearby woods. All 22 conspirators were captured and taken to Atlanta.

Throughout 1863, rumors of impending raids by Northern troops spread around the county. Cobb citizens organized the home guards, part of the 15,000 serving all over the state. Cobb County was a strategic target because of its factories and the railroad. Marietta was a main supply depot filled with troops and wagon trains carrying supplies for the Confederate army.

By May 1864, the fighting edged onto the county's borders as Union Gen. William T. Sherman and his large, well-provisioned troops fought their way into the heart of Cobb. From Marietta, people saw lights from fires set by the invaders as they occupied the northern part of the county. After battles at Dallas and New Hope

Church to the west, Sherman began a move back to the railroad. Most residents gathered as many belongings and livestock as possible and fled in wagons and carriages. Others were lucky enough to find space on outbound trains. Women who stayed tended the wounded brought in on rail cars from battlefields.

In heavy fighting at Kennesaw Mountain, Cheatham Hill and Kolb's Farm in late June, Sherman's 100,000 troops failed to break the deadlock with the 65,000 Confederates under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's command. After 3,000 Union casualties and 800 for the Southerners, the battle was considered a defeat for Sherman but the general refused to admit failure and kept his army moving south.

On July 2, 1864, the Confederate Army of Tennessee abandoned its lines near Marietta, moving south to new defenses at Smyrna. Union troops occupied the town on Sunday morning, July 3. As people attended church services, the tramp of thousands of soldiers told them their worst fears had come true—Sherman's troops had arrived. Life went on under Federal occupation but citizens were confined to town under martial law. The Northern army requisitioned churches, hotels and houses for hospitals.

Johnston's army again faced the enemy on July 4 at Smyrna in the Battle of Smyrna Campground. Again the Confederates bested Sherman and again he downplayed the defeat. Moving quickly toward the Chattahoochee River, the Confederates and Federals clashed at Paces Ferry Road near Vinings and the Southerners crossed over into Fulton County. At Vinings, Sherman got his first look at his main objective, Atlanta. On July 5, Sherman surveyed the river lines built by Johnston—arc-shaped entrenchments extending five or six miles and touching the Chattahoochee at both ends. Rather than attacking the formidable line, Sherman moved his army in a flanking movement with skirmishing continuing before the Southerners crossed the river at night on July 9, burning the railroad bridge and other bridges after they crossed. With that crossing, Johnston left Cobb under the Northern army's control.

In other areas of the county where Sherman was pressuring Johnson's flanks, skirmishing continued. Between Powder Springs Road, running west from Smyrna, the county was in the hands of Union Gen. John Schofield's troops. Schofield, who had his headquarters at the Cheney house on Powder Springs Road, held onto strategic crossroads and on July 6 moved his infantry to the abandoned Smyrna lines. Other units closed in on Johnston's left after taking control of Nickajack Creek west of Smyrna.

Meanwhile Union Gen. Kenner Garrard and his cavalry were ordered to Roswell, then a part of Cobb County and an important objective because of the town's manufacturing industry. As he occupied Roswell on July 6, Garrard's troops burned all the factories including two cotton mills, one woolen factory and flour and gristmills. Sherman ordered the 400 women employed at the factories sent to Marietta where they were loaded onto trains and sent north to Indiana.

Sherman and the main parts of his army crossed the Chattahoochee on July 17 leaving only an occupying force at Marietta, Vinings, Roswell, Kennesaw Mountain, Big Shanty and Acworth.

When his Atlanta victory was complete, Sherman returned to Marietta and on Oct. 5 watched the Battle of Allatoona from Kennesaw Mountain. From there he moved further north and on Nov. 4 ordered the destruction of the railroad.

The next day, Federal soldiers burned Acworth leaving only two houses and the Masonic Hall. The same day, Marietta was also put to the torch, leaving the lovely little town another blackened ruin. In the county seat, at least 100 buildings including the courthouse, jail, almost all commercial buildings, warehouses, factories, the GMI campus and some houses were destroyed. In Smyrna, Federal troops burned everything but the Masonic building—even churches.

To the west, the place now incorporated as Austell was the site of J.D. Perkerson's gristmill, built in the 1830s. Union troops occupying the area in 1864 destroyed the mill. Local residents helped rebuild the industry after the war. At Big Shanty, now Kennesaw, where the Federals had operated a supply base and hospital until fall 1864, they burned the Lacy Hotel, houses and buildings when Sherman ordered the railroad destroyed. Like the rest of the county, Powder Springs was occupied after minor skirmishes, but was spared destruction like that of its neighbors.

When the Northern army left Cobb, the devastation was so complete citizens faced starvation for the first time since the county's beginnings in 1832. The last Confederate forces in Cobb County disbanded in May 1865 and in July rails were repaired sufficiently to run trains from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Finally food was transported to Atlanta by train, and then hauled to Marietta by wagon to give some relief to Cobb citizens. Refugees and Confederate soldiers gradually returned to their homes to find widespread destruction by Northerners and guerilla bands of deserters from both armies.

The total number of Cobb soldiers who were war casualties is unknown, but the loss of life in battles fought inside the county was estimated at about 2,000 Southerners and 3,350 Union casualties. Between 1860 and 1866, Cobb's land values decreased by more than \$8 million. Battle fortifications and entrenchments scarred most of the land. Besides the loss of buildings, the destruction of valuable court records is still a hindrance.

Today, remains of Civil War breastworks and trenches dot the county and about 11 miles of forts and trenches remain at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. Also protected is part of the Johnston's River Line fortifications in south Cobb. Yet the physical reminders and emotions evoked still contribute to the unabated interest in the Civil War, even 142 years after the conflict's end.

**Kaleidoscope Nomination 2007**  
**The Art Place-Mt. View, A facility of Cobb County Parks,**  
**Recreation & Cultural Affairs Department**

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In the 2006-2007 granting year, The Art Place was awarded a grant for \$2000 through Georgia Council for the Arts. The Grant Program was called “Hands of Time”, *Preserving our Past through Art and Literature*. We gathered stories from elderly Cobb County residents who themselves, with their families grew up here, or moved here early in their lives. We created molds of their hands; video taped their stories, mounted 18 enlarged historical photos and collected these histories into a galley show that could travel to various venues including schools, arts and senior adult facilities. The project idea was brought to us by an Art Place instructor, Phillis Bostar. She had been working with the Historical Society of Acworth, Georgia and had searched for ways to establish a long lasting exhibit that could tour and educate younger residents of Cobb County about their past. With collaboration by The Art Place staff, the idea was formed to incorporate molds of their hands, along with their preserved oral and written stories of life here in Cobb County.

The uniqueness of this program was that it served an age span from ages 5 to 90+ years in participation and observance. Bringing together those that lived the stories with those that who have only lived in Cobb County for 5 or less years, to those that have only been alive 5 years was interesting on all sides. Also the historical component worked well with the 175<sup>th</sup> birthday of Cobb County in December of 2007.

The stories from the elderly Cobb County citizens deepened the appreciation of the arts through the visual, literary and audio media used. Creating hand sculptures was a tangible artistic form showing the details of their lives. Furthermore, the families’ direct descendents were able to witness firsthand the histories as told by their family member, in some instances for the first time.

The “Hands of Time” grant expanded our mission to include the senior citizen population into our programming mission. While this demographic group takes art classes, attends theatrical productions and outdoor concerts at The Art Place, we have not done outreach programs or grants that included their specific gifts and vision. By including them we were able to reach out,

with the “Hands of Time” through the arts, to adult/senior patrons and school age children to learn more about the history of Cobb County. Through this grant our organization was able to continue our mission of emphasizing the process of art making and the freedom of creativity within all of us. Participating in the “Hands of Time” project helped in expressing the ways in which our lives are enriched with oral histories and the depiction of time through sculpture.

In this initiative, we partnered with the Cobb Senior Services, (Pam Breeden, Director), Comcast Inc, Cobb County Communications Department, City of Acworth Historical Society, Marietta Museum of History and North Cobb Arts League to bring together 20-25 older men and women to participate in the art and literature components to the project. The main venue for the opening ceremonies was The Art Place gallery, with three local artists participating in the molding of the hands, interviewing the participants and narrating the video of their stories. We also partnered with City of Marietta Schools, namely Park Street Elementary, as part of the grants touring locations and the school’s curriculum. As a community oriented school, Park Street’s was able to fulfill its goal by recognizing the rich history of its surrounding neighborhoods. The students were not only able to learn the senior’s personal histories, but the project also sparked a desire to learn more about their community’s heritage.

This touring grant show was viewed by an estimated 1500+ people from the following programs or facilities:

The Art Place-Mt. View: Winter/Spring Classes and Theatre Events

East Cobb Senior Center

West Cobb Senior Center

Park Street Elementary School



**Carl Fast “Marietta National Cemetery”**

**“These fallen heroes represent the character of a nation who has a long history of patriotism and honor - and a nation who has fought many battles to keep our country free from threats of terror.”**

**—Michael N. Castle**

[illegible]

—Cicero



Dayna Eberhard "Better Place"

**"In every community there is work to be done. In every nation, there are wounds to heal. In every heart there is the power to do it."  
—Marianne Williamson**

## The Good Things I Should Do

I can make a difference by...

cleaning up garbage.

following the rules.

being nice to other people.

helping my parents.

helping out people that need help.

helping out the teacher.

growing up to be in the government and do good things.



**Tricia Anthony “Team Player”**

**“The American city should be a collection of communities where every member has a right to belong. It should be a place where every man feels safe on his streets and in the house of his friends. It should be a place where each individual's dignity and self-respect is strengthened by the respect and affection of his neighbors. It should be a place where each of us can find the satisfaction and warmth which comes from being a member of the community of man. This is what man sought at the dawn of civilization. It is what we seek today.”**

**—Lyndon B. Johnson**



Cate Larkin "Red, white, black, and blue"

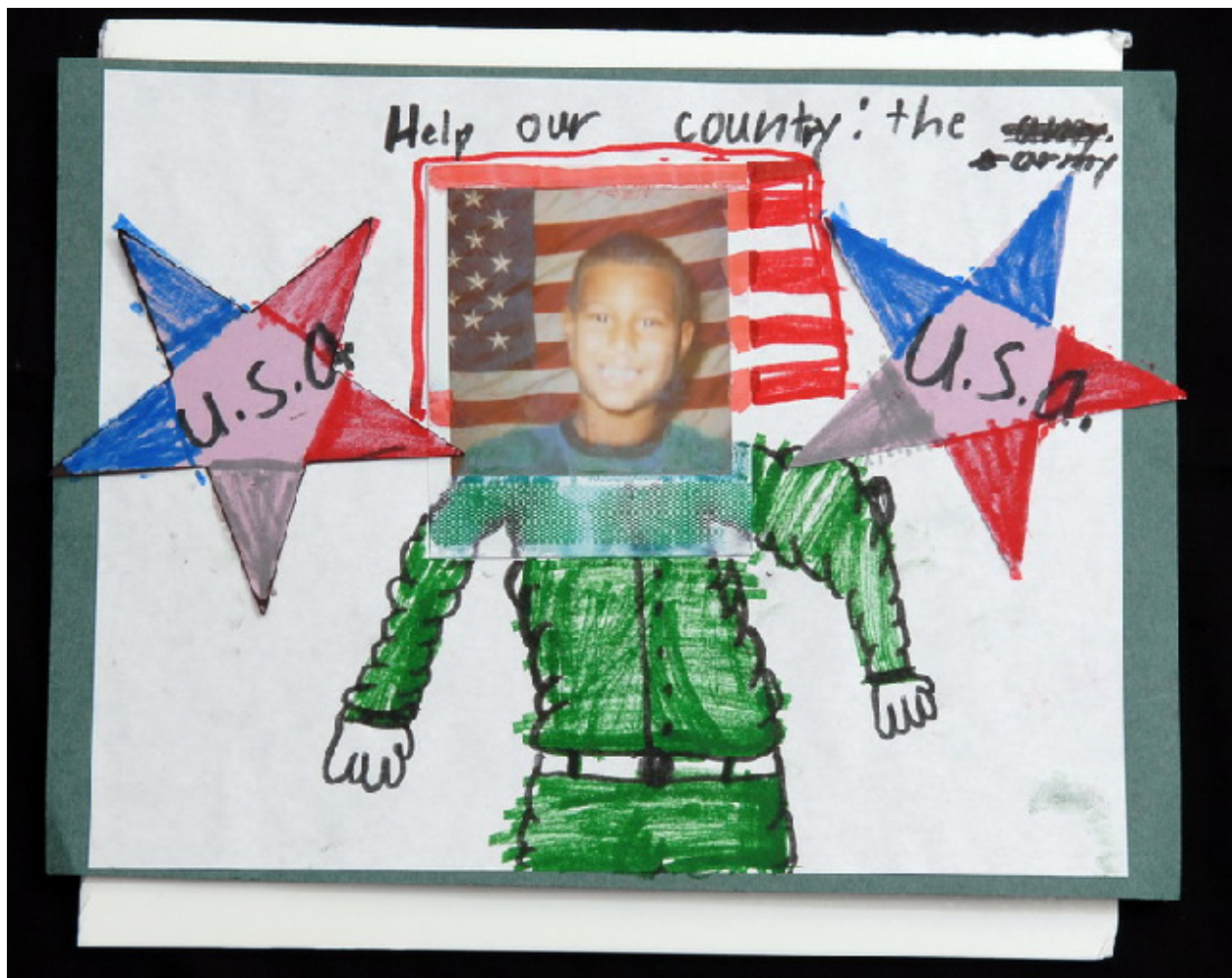
**"The remarkable thing is that we really love our neighbor as ourselves: we do unto others as we do unto ourselves. We hate others when we hate ourselves. We are tolerant toward others when we tolerate ourselves. We forgive others when we forgive ourselves. We are prone to sacrifice others when we are ready to sacrifice ourselves."  
—Eric Hoffer**



**Sam Beloin "Donate Blood"**

**"Never doubt that a small, group of thoughtful, committed citizens  
can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."**

**—Margaret Mead**



**Jude Fairbanks "Army"**

**"Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God."**

**-Matthew 5:9**

**"I regret that I have but one life to give for my country."**

**-Nathan Hale**

## Helping the Senior Citizens

Do you think you can make a difference in the world? If so, what can you do?

I know that I can make a difference. I can make a difference by improving the type of care senior citizens receive. Some of the ways I would like to help them is by doing their laundry. Sometimes senior citizens are too tired, so they need help. My solution to this problem would be to invent a device that they could use by just simply pressing a button, so that they could alert me that they are in need of help.

In addition, I can help senior citizens by providing some nutritional food for them. The senior citizens could tell me some of the food items they prefer. Out of my weekly allowance I can get the money. A certain amount of money would go to each person. It will be like they have their own allowance.

Last, but not least, I would start a fund- raiser that would help me raise money for objects that the senior citizens may need. At least one-fourth of the money will be stored with me for times when they run out of something. Three-fourths of the money would be for their own personal use. They can tell me what they want to do with their money. They wouldn't have to get up and do anything.

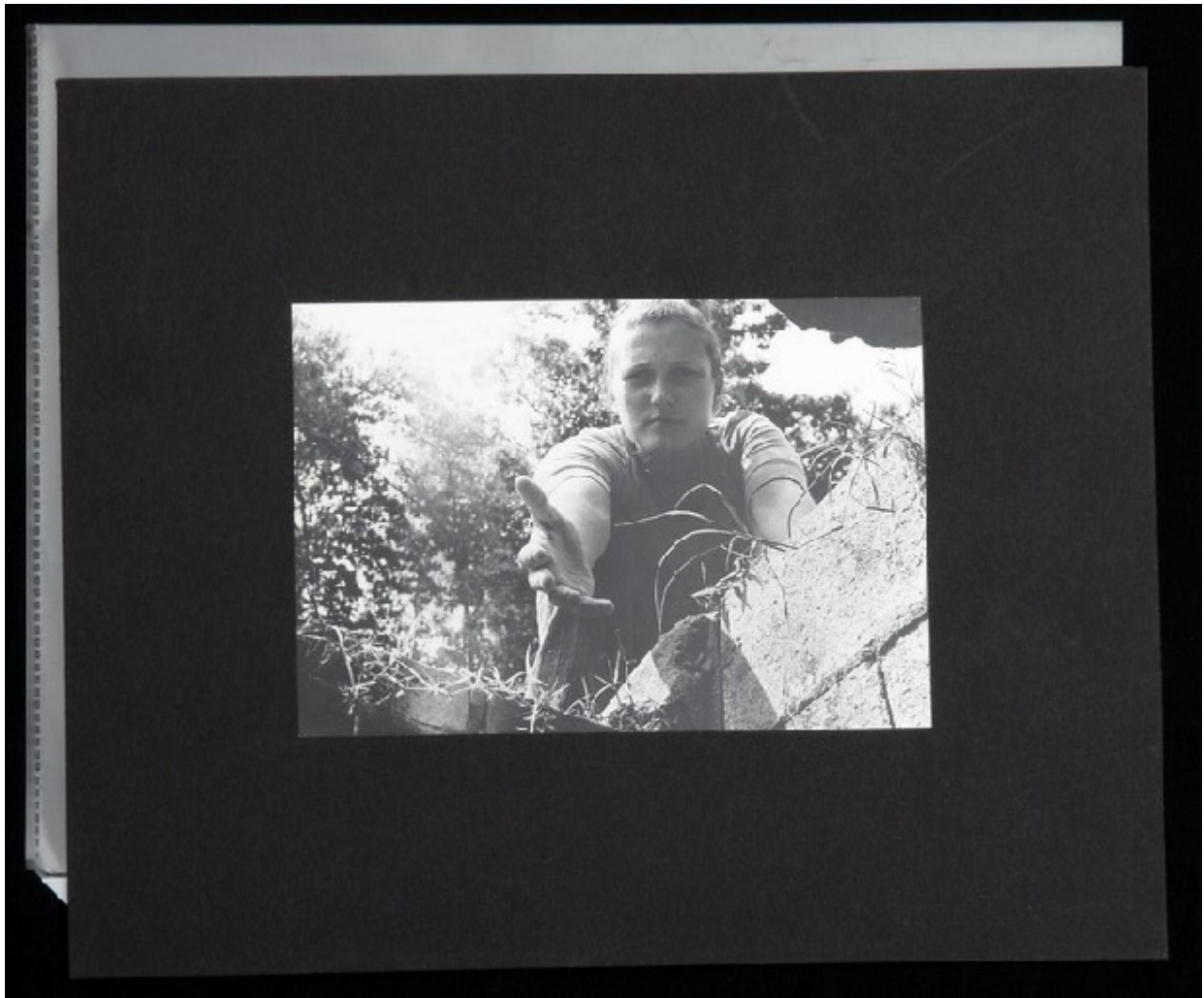
Helping the senior citizens is only one way to make a difference, but there are many other ways. They would feel very delighted and pleased. But most of all, it makes me feel superior to make a difference in the world!



**Ethan Morris   “Helping Hand”**

**“If you were all alone in the universe with no one to talk to, no one with which to share the beauty of the stars, to laugh with, to touch, what would be your purpose in life? It is other life, it is love, which gives your life meaning. This is harmony. We must discover the joy of each other, the joy of challenge, the joy of growth.”**

**—Mitsugi Saotome**



**Melinda Sciegaj "Outreach"**

**"We don't accomplish anything in this world alone ... and whatever happens is the result of the whole tapestry of one's life and all the weavings of individual threads from one to another that creates something."**

**—Sandra Day O'Connor**



**Lars Faber "Donating Hair"**

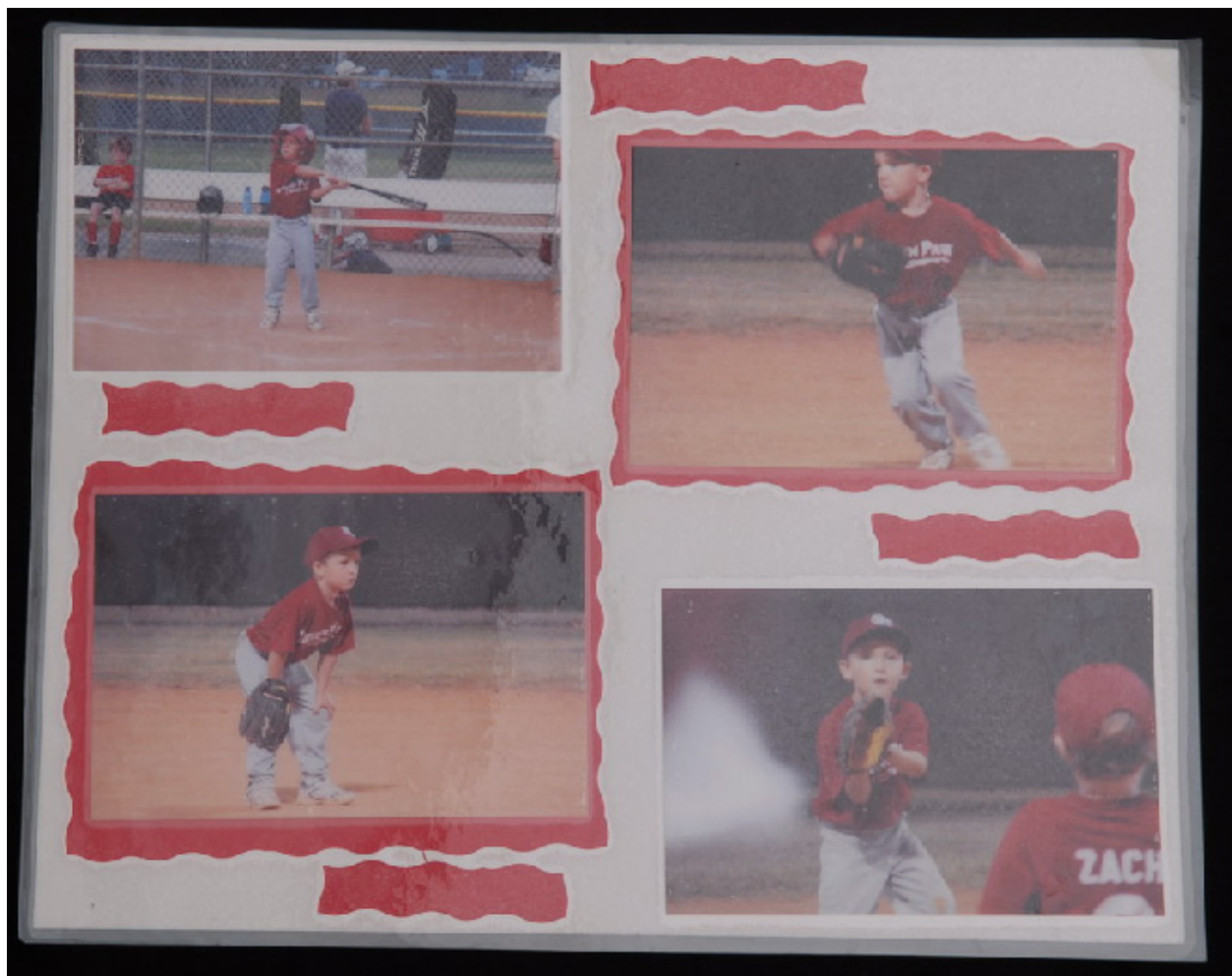
**"Life's most urgent question is: What are you doing for others?"  
—Martin Luther King, Jr.**



Sydney Wender "Good Job"

**"Genuine politics -- even politics worthy of the name -- the only politics I am willing to devote myself to -- is simply a matter of serving those around us: serving the community and serving those who will come after us. Its deepest roots are moral because it is a responsibility expressed through action, to and for the whole."**

**—Vaclav Havel**



**Lilian Morin “Focusing”**

**“Success is focusing the full power of all you are on what you have a  
burning desire to achieve.”  
—Wilfred Peterson**

You Could Make a Difference (For you and me)

You could make a difference to others each day

By the things you do and the words you say

So set your goals high and be the best you could be

And make the world better, for you and me.

You could make a difference by how you behave in school

You don't have to be a nerd but you don't have to be cool

But you could get good grades by being the best you can be

So be smart, make the world better, for you and me.

You can make a difference by the way you act.

There's no such thing as acting white, there's no such thing as acting black

But there is a thing as acting stupid, which you're no here to be

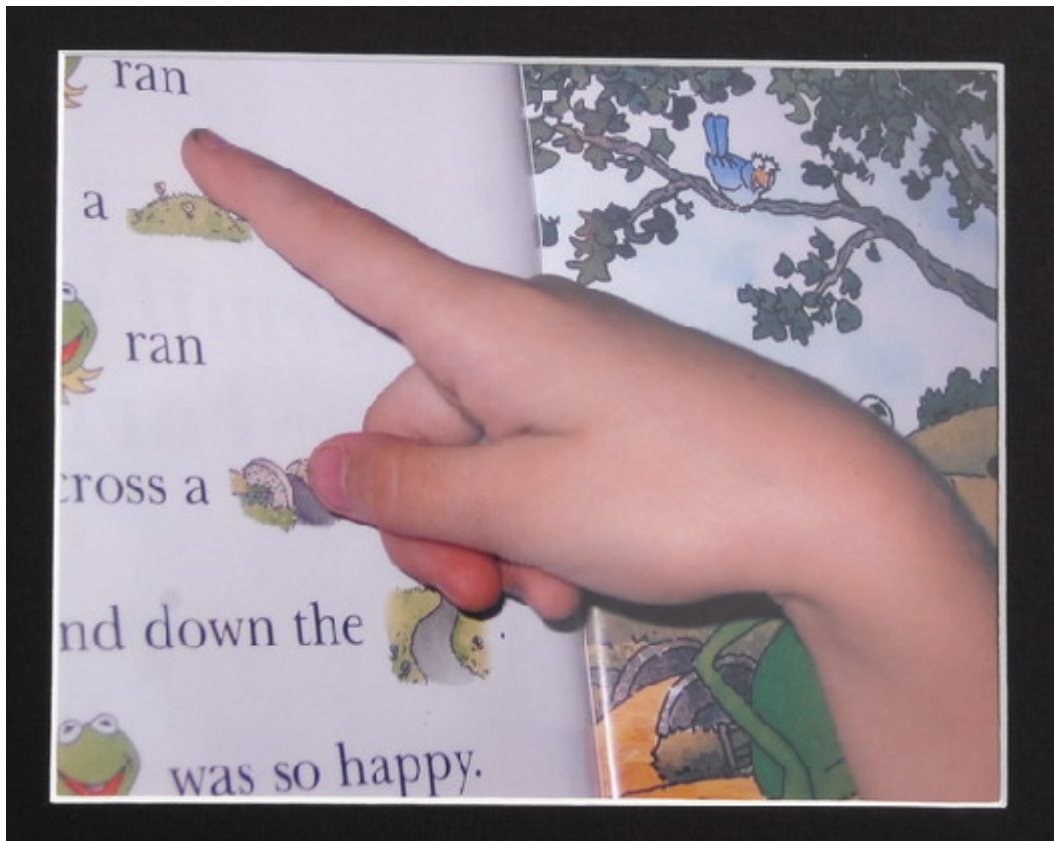
And this will help make the world better, for you and me.

You can make a difference in the future we'll live

By the things you take and the things you give

So give as much as possible, and take only what you need

And the world will get better, for you and for me.



**Caroline Lee "Teaching How to Read"**

**"If you can read this, thank a teacher."  
—Anonymous Teacher**

Katie E. Ault 5<sup>th</sup> Grade,  
Marietta Center for Advanced Academics

## *Integrity*

*I can make a difference ...  
Being honest, being true,  
Being kind and being helpful  
To anyone like you.*

*I can make a difference...  
Being the best I can be.  
Making sure there's no one  
In the world who's just like me.*

*I can make a difference...  
I won't need praise or fame.  
I won't need those extra things  
I've added joy to my name.*

*I can make a difference...  
My heart is filled with pride.  
For helping other people,  
I feel so good inside.*

*I've never lied or cheated  
To myself or to a friend.  
Happiness and helpfulness,  
These will never end.*

*Sure, I could make a difference  
By planting one small tree.  
But I'll make a bigger difference  
By being true to me.*



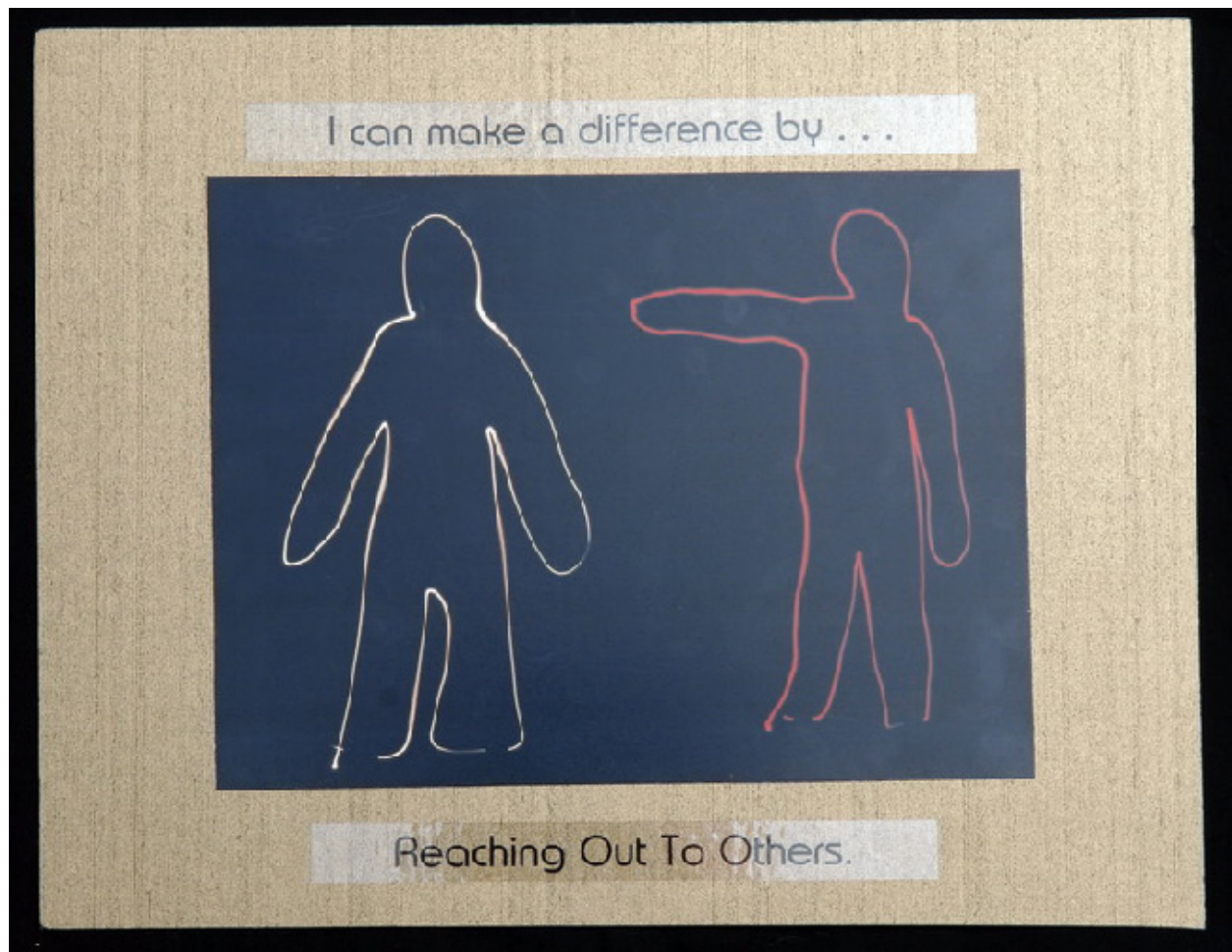
**Lalita Balakrishnan “Shedding Light”**

**“Light gives of itself freely, filling all available space. It does not seek anything in return; it asks not whether you are friend or foe. It gives of itself and is not thereby diminished.”  
—Michael Strassfeld**



**Jason Montgomery "Helping Others"**

**"There is more happiness in giving than in receiving."  
—Acts, 20:35**



**Tyler Molinaro "Reaching Out"**

**"To be forever reaching out, to remain unsatisfied, is the key to  
spiritual progress"**

**—Anonymous**



**Omoye Minniefield “Being a Voice”**

**“We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.”  
—Thomas Fuller, *Gnomologia*, 1732**

As a community we will face challenges that we must overcome as a community.

# Honoring the Present

Jena D. Fontenot  
8<sup>th</sup> Grade, Marietta Middle School

## I Can Make A Difference...Can You?

When I first saw this years reflection topic I thought I can't make a difference I'm only 13. Then I started thinking maybe I'm making a difference now. Maybe I'm not the only 13 year old making a difference. Maybe they're all across the world.

I can make a difference by smiling at everyone I see just to put a little light in their lives. My mom always said "You never know what someone's is going through." I can also make a difference by following rules and setting a good example for younger kids that might look up to me. I can make a difference. Can you make a difference?

You can make a difference, but you don't have to make a difference like other people. You can make a difference like me. You can make a difference by doing something you love or express yourself, express your passion. For example if you love animals volunteer at an animal shelter or if you like to talk go talk to elderly people at a home, or if you have great pipes sing for charity.

That's not all have fun with it. Gather a group of friends and volunteer or stroll around and just smile. I need to assure you though that volunteering isn't the only way to make a difference. Be creative, think outside the box. You decide how to make a difference in the world.

"An institution or reform movement that is not selfish must originate in the recognition of some evil that is adding the sum of human suffering, or diminishing the sum of happiness." This is a quote from Clara Barton. I think she made along with many others, but I particularly like this quote. I think it means that we should move an institution that cares for other people and stop human suffering and make people happy. This quote is related to this topic because this institution would be making a difference in the people lives that go there.

Not everything you can do has to be as big as building an institution like the Red Cross. Make a dream and run after it. Make a difference. I don't care how old you are you can make a difference too.

Cassidy Flood  
6<sup>th</sup> Grade, Marietta Sixth Grade Academy

Respecting my elders,  
Listening more than speaking,  
Trusting my instincts,  
Taking the hand of a small child.

Thinking globally,  
Acting locally,  
Believing in others,  
Believing in myself.

Choosing my own path,  
Never giving into peer pressure,  
Never forgetting from where I come,  
Keeping sight of where I'm going.

Being honest,  
Being helpful,  
Being proud of my accomplishments,  
Remaining humble.

Not letting opportunities pass by me,  
Not making excuses,  
Rising after I fall,  
Refusing to surrender.

Reaching out to those in need,  
Not expecting anything in return,  
Never giving up my goals,  
Always believing tomorrow will be brighter.

Sarah L. Moon  
11<sup>th</sup> Grade, Marietta High School

I am the wind you hear at night.  
Invisible to you, human,  
I take flight.  
The shadows are my wings,  
The moon my power.  
I sweep in,  
I sweep out,  
Ever-changing with the hour.  
I am the wind you hear at night.

Death, they call me,  
In every human tongue.  
But I do not bring death.  
I bring peace.

When you burn incense  
At your family's graves,  
You pay homage to me.

When you whisper words  
You hardly dare to breathe,  
You pay homage to me.

With every thought  
And every step,  
With every word  
And every move,  
You pay homage to me.

People think that  
Only humans can make a difference.  
Silly thought,  
Limited thought.  
There's a world beyond yours,  
Human,  
A world of which you know not.

With footsteps light and soft,  
I flutter in on the wings of the raven.  
With voice whisper-quiet,  
I steal into your dreams.  
With hands as gentle as the falling snow,  
I take you from yourself.

With a single touch,  
I will change your world,

Sarah L. Moon  
11<sup>th</sup> Grade, Marietta High School

And the world of those around you.  
A single motion,  
Barely more than a thought.  
My every-day  
Will forever make a difference  
In your day-to-day.

Death,  
They've named me in every human tongue.  
I am the wind you hear at night.

Shifra B. Erez  
9th Grade, Marietta High School

### **Reflections**

#### **I can make a difference**

Every day I step outside  
And look at all the trees  
I faintly hear the small leaves rustle  
In the morning breeze  
  
I drop my eyes down to the ground  
And see the dark green grass  
So many creatures moving through it  
Some slow and some fast  
  
Then I hear a chirping in my ears  
And look onto my shirt  
A small cricket is clinging there  
I flick it to the dirt  
  
I walk on but it lays there still  
Legs up to the sky  
It stays there left unnoticed  
By the people passing by  
  
Then at eight o'clock at night  
A little girl sees it  
Struggling on the ground and  
Flipped over the poor cricket  
  
Each day we see people being hurt  
Injustice carried through

Shifra B. Erez  
9th Grade, Marietta High School

The world would be so different if I'd  
Take one minute to help you  
  
If that girl hadn't come along  
The cricket would have died  
All she did was stop one second  
Instead of passing by  
  
We pass so many "crickets"  
With their legs up to the sky  
All it takes to save them is to  
Simply open our eyes.

# Looking to the Future

Devin D. Lickar  
2<sup>nd</sup> Grade, Park Street Elementary

## Being A Counselor

I can make a difference by being a counselor. Being a counselor is a big responsibility. You have to learn to fix other people's problems. For example if a little kid is having trouble with his family at home we need to convince the child to go to a counselor about their problem. The counselor will listen to the child and work on a solution to fix the problem. Counselors have to go to school for a long time to learn how to be a school counselor. They have to pass tests and essays and papers to get good grades. The teacher that they are learning from will decide if they are allowed to pass the class. Counselors have to take responsibility for their actions. If they make the wrong decision they need to be able to fix it and explain why they said that to the child who came for help. I hope that I never make this mistake because I want to be a fantastic counselor! I want to help people feel happy because that will make me feel like I make a difference!

Christopher W. Flood  
6<sup>th</sup> Grade, Marietta Sixth Grade Academy

## I Can Make a Difference By...

Staying positive,  
Not allowing fear to rob me of experiences,  
Blocking for my teammates,  
Making tackles in the backfield.

Perfecting my blind long snap,  
Making perfect throws from third,  
Hitting the change-up,  
Cheering on my friends.

Dreaming big,  
Celebrating small victories,  
Being the kind of person,  
My dog thinks I am.

Using my leadership skills,  
Obeying my parents,  
Obeying the Ten Commandments,  
Never giving up.

Seeking more knowledge than wealth,  
Remembering happiness,  
Isn't just for high achievers,  
But never losing sight of my goals.

Giving forgiveness,  
Having faith,  
Being honest,  
Having integrity no matter what.

Standing up for those with no voice,  
Standing up for what I believe in,  
Knowing family time is precious,  
And staying strong.

Becoming the man,  
My father is,  
Fiercely loyal,  
Lovingly devoted.



**Gracen Clemens “Peace on Earth”**

**“Responsibility does not only lie with the leaders of our countries or with those who have been appointed or elected to do a particular job. It lies with each of us individually. Peace, for example, starts within each one of us. When we have inner peace, we can be at peace with those around us.”**

**—Stanley Baldwin**

Peace in Cobb County, Peace in the U.S., Peace on Earth